The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

# WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

VOL. X, NO. 23 NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8. 1900. PRICE 2 CENTS.

# THE EAST SIDE SWEAT-SHOPS.

## The Hell to Which the Working Class Is Doomed.

### Long Hours, Small Pay, Abuse, Disease, Sorrow and Degredation the Lot of Those Who Labor Therein. How the Fakir and Shyster Fatten on the Misery of Their Fellow Beings

## A STUDY IN HUMAN ANIMALITY.

On the East Side and in Brownsville, over 25,000 men and women are toiling in the sweat shops, and dolefully singing the "Song of the Shirt" as sadly as Hood sang it eighty years ago. Were it not for the Socialist Labor Party movement their children's children would sing the same refrain generations hence.

Here are the conditions of the modern slave of the sewing machine, with which the Socialist Labor Party must grapple. The operatives are divided into the following trades:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cloak makers | 8,000 |
| Coat makers | 8,000 |
| Pants makers | 2,500 |
| Vest makers | 1,500 |
| Shirt makers | 2,000 |
| Children's jacket makers | 2,000 |
| Wrapper makers | 1,500 |
| Cap makers | 2,000 |

These men and women are housed like cattle in their sweat-shops and homes: they are paid starvation wages, and under the conditions that surround them at the present time, they are steadily degenerating.

The season in these trades runs from twenty-two to twenty-eight weeks, during which time they have to earn enough to keep them alive for the remainder of the year. It follows that work, work, work, is the order of the day during this busy season. From four to five a. m., they report for work, and with less than an hour for meals they toil until eleven p. m. For this they receive from $2.00 to $3.50, according to the branch of the trade to which they belong.

• • •

This work is performed by the operatives while surrounded by the most trying conditions. The heat is almost unbearable. The stranger who visits a sweat-shop for the first time—risks being overpowered by the stench arising from the dirty floor that is swept but once a week, and is covered with refuse of all kinds, from decayed fruit to cigarette stumps.

What with the odor arising from the perspiring bodies of the men and women who sit half naked side by side driving the machines like furies, and the stench from the water closet that is always out of repair, but is kept in the room so as to save time, and the fumes of the most villainous brand of cigarettes ever made, there is formed an enervating, nauseating odor that never dies itself, and never allows anyone to do otherwise.

To save time, the men and women buy what they need to keep them going from a caterer who also acts as janitor for the building. Fruit on the verge of rottenness, bad brandy, plentifully diluted with water, that sells for three cents a glass; cigarettes—twenty for five cents—and which have all the flavor of stale hay, but have enough of a narcotic in them to lash into temporary action the exhausted nerves; stale eggs; musty herrings; cheese like mortar, and mouldy bread are all kept in stock, they form a collection of indigestible and adulterated food matter that keeps the East Side undertaker busy.

The sanitary conditions are the foulest that can be imagined.

As mentioned before, the water closet is built in the sweat-shop for the purpose of saving time, although every feeling of decency be outraged. Men and women, boys and girls, use the same place. There is no division for the sexes. The result is that every fellow with a coarse tongue has plenty of opportunity to indulge himself. Young girls that are new to sweat-shop life often cry with shame and vexation, but later on they become calloused. The result is that the morals of the sweat-shop are at a lower ebb than in any other trade in New Yark.

The factory inspector comes around occasionally, but as far as benefitting the sweat-shop workers is concerned, he might as well be at the North Pole.

He inquires about the number of hours worked. The contractor says eleven, when they are actually working sixteen and seventeen. He then looks at the filthy place, and requests the contractor to clean it up. Then he examines the closet and usually finds it out of order. He tells the contractor to fix it. He goes outside, talks to the contractor in the hallway, receives a few greenbacks for being so courteous and obliglag. His work is finished and he departs, but the dirt stays. The closet remains broken, and the workers continue to sweat and grovel in filth.

It follows as daylight the dawn, that immorality and death stalk through the sweat-shops.

At thirty-five years of age, the men are nervous wrecks. At twenty-five the women are broken down. The majority of the men are stunted physically, mentally and morally. Obscene jests are the rule, not the exception, and the contractor usually leads in this "fun."

The girls who work in the sweat-shops amidst such scenes are easy prey for the East Side libertine, with the result that the army of unfortunate women is constantly recruited from their ranks. The East Side girl who enters a sweat shop abandons hope when its door closes on her.

"Why," it may be asked, does the manufacturer maintain this infamous system?"

It is maintained because the tool of production has not developed in the clothing trade. Hence, the sweat-shop is the method used by the capitalist most thoroughly to exploit the worker. The great capitalist in the clothing business, instead of having one great factory, like his brother in other lines of trade, has dozens of small ones instead. He uses the contractor as a servant to help carry on production for him, and exploit the workers for his pay.

The contractor pays for light, oil, insurance, rent for sweat-shop, and machines, and while doing so, he receives so small a margin from the manufacturer that he must subdivide the labor, lengthen the hours, and drive wages down to the very lowest line. Thus do we find the great capitalist who does not possess the great tools of production, make an immense number of small tools reap the benefit for him through the sweat-shop system.

So much, in plain language, for the conditions in the sweat-shops. The question arises: Is there any remedy? And what have the workers themselves done to alleviate thir misery?

The answer must be: "There is a remedy, but the sweat-shop slaves have moved along wrong lines in the past and ignored it. The remedy is to form an organization of the working-class that will instruct its membership in the principles of Socialism; that will teach them to conquer capitalism by conquering the public powers, and thus put a summary ending to their exploitation and degradation."

Unfortunately, the sweat-shop workers have not learned this truth, because of their allegiance in the past to a pure and simple trades union that has false principles and fakir leaders, who have grown fat on the misery and ignorance of their followers.

A sample "union" of that stripe is the "Cloak makers' Union." That organization consists, essentially, of the Anarchist Barondess and his disreputable cronies. With the assistance of the gutter-snipe capitalist reporters, the business firm of Barondess & Co. keeps itself before the public.

This is how these fakir leaders act: Disagreements between the cloakmakers and their bosses are frequent. At every such time the men naturally seek aid from some organization. The only one in their line is that of Barondess. This trade union is advertized and kept up before their eyes by the gutter-snipe reporters of the capitalist press. The papers are filled with the "heroic efforts of the Cloakmakers Union to wipe out the sweating system."

This furnishes another stream of revenue to the precious firm. The stirring stories touch the hearts of credulous old and philanthropic ladies of both sexes. These rush forward with various sums, that, of course, are placed in the hands of the "Committee." A fierce campaign is waged, in the papers, against the sweat shops. The farce cannot be continued forever: the philanthropic ladies must see some results. Suddenly we are informed, again, through the zeal of the gutter-snipe reporters, that "THE SWEATING SYSTEM IS ABOLISHED."

When the "firm" believes that the public has forgotten all about this victory, the farce is started all over anew. The sweat-shops, just abolished, are to be abolished once more; and thus the swindle is perennially repeated.

More recently, kindred "firms" have "enlarged their business" by adding to it a new "department"—a "Legal Department." Some unconscionable adventurer, a little cleverer than his unfortunate fellow countrymen—most of these cloakmakers are Russian Jews—settles down as an additional vampire upon these poor men, and exploits their racial bonds.

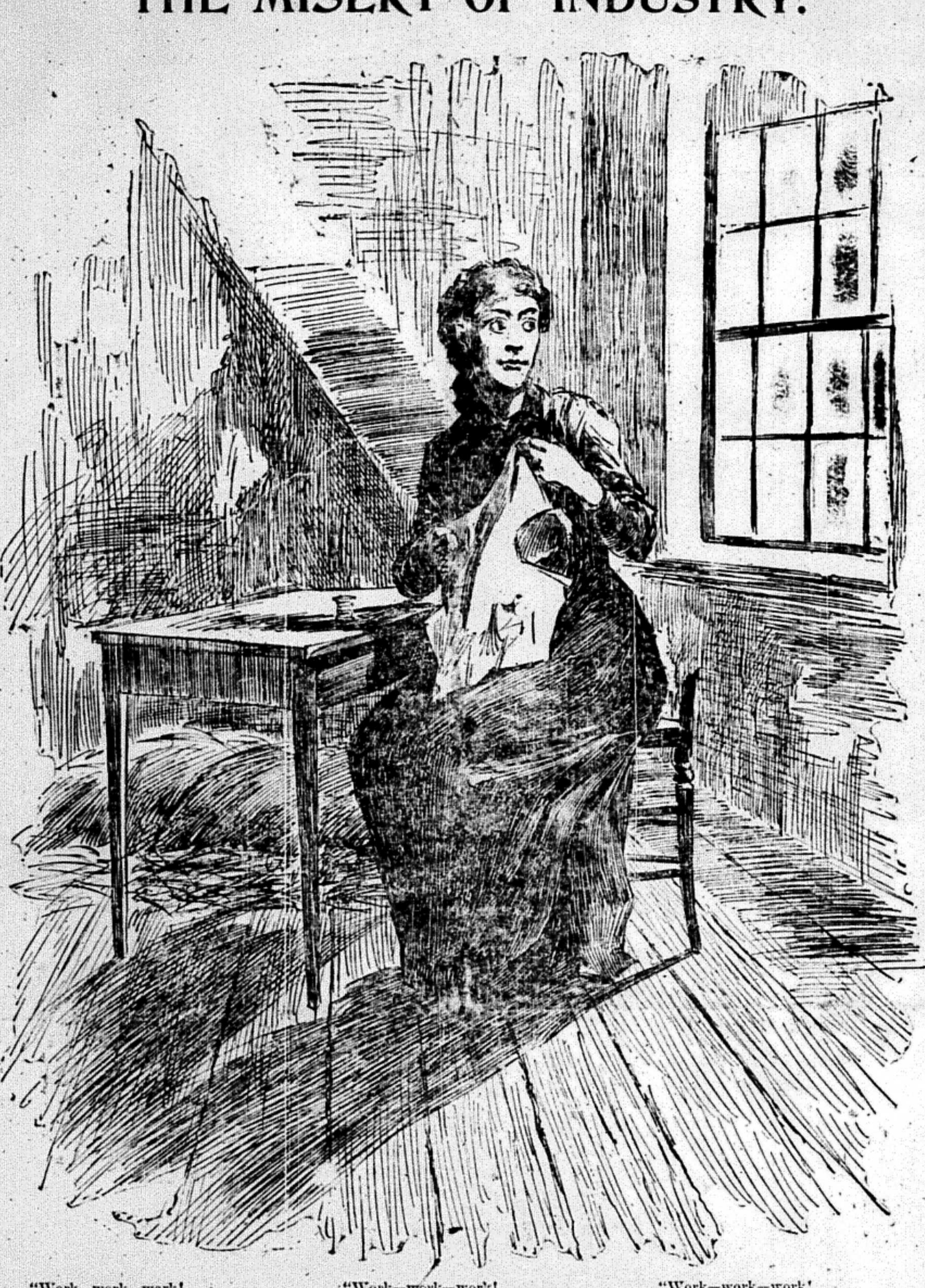
Birds of a feather flock together. The Labor Fakirs' "firms," and these shyster lawyers make common cause. If a strike does not come on of its own accord, it is investigated. The sweat-shop is once more to be "abolished." For its "abolition" the men are cheated into the belief that "contracts" are necessary, and binding. The shyster is introduced as a benefactor, overflowing with charity. He is engaged to draw up the "contracts" to the tune of $2 per contract.

He philanthropically promises to "contribue" 50 cents on each contract to the union. Several hundred "contracts"—not worth the paper on which they are written—are drawn up, signed and delivered. My shyster forgets all about his promise; pockets the whole fee, perhaps, probably, "goes divvy" with his pals, the fakirs; and the sweat-shops are once more abolished"—until the impecuniosity of this rascal gang instigates a new strike, and the sweat-shop is to be abolished once more.—Is such an organization a "Union"? Is it not rather a compact of brigands preying on the unfortunate proleariat.

Another illustration. More than once THE PEOPLE has shown by signed communications that branches of the "Garment Workers," another precious "Union," consists of "officers and a book." These officers go to sweat-shops, and shops that deal in prison-made goods, frighten the boss with the book, said to contain the names of thousands of members; the boss then "sees" the officers; and they sell him the label, and pocket the proceeds.—Is such a thing a union? Yes a union of vampires sucking the blood of the sweat-shop workers.

Against this rascally crowd unceasing was must be waged until the sweat-shop workers throw off their fakir leaders and organize into the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and the Socialist Labor Party, the class-conscious revolutionary organizations of the working class that while they strike for shorter hours and higher wages also strike for the overthrow of wage slavery and the rearing of the Socialist Republic.

# THE MISERY OF INDUSTRY.



"Work—work—work!
My labor never flags;
And what are its wages? A bed of straw,
A crust of bread,—and rags,—
That shattered roof—and this naked floor—
A table—a broken chair—
And a wall so blank, my shadow I thank
For something falling there!

"Work—work—work!
From weary chime to chime!
Work—work—work,
As prisoners work for crime!
Band, and gusset, and seam
Seam, and gusset, and band,
Till the heart is sick, and the brain benumbed,
As well as the weary hand.

"Work—work—work!
In the dull December light,
And work—work—work,
When the weather is warm and bright—
While underneath the eaves
The brooding swallows cling,
As if to show me their sunny backs,
And twit me with the Spring.

# PRESENT DAY INDICATIONS

## That Demonstrate the Socialist Position To Be Correct.

### The Development of Commerce and Industry Overwhelmingly Evidence That Sustains the Socialist Argument at Every Point---Things That Wage Workers Must Learn to Understand.

## A SHORT LESSON IN STATISTICS.

The movements of industry, commerce and finance are subjects upon which the man who works for wages has not been accustomed to "waste" his precious time. He was taught early that they were "none of his business;" that in so far as they might affect him they were, like the weather, so much beyond human control in general and proletarian control in particular that the best he could do was to submit to their worst effects without inquiry, just as he did to the pelting rain and the scorching drouth. Great care, in fact, is taken to spare him the mental worry incidental to preposterous curiosity. The "great newspapers"—that is the more or less yellow sheets, regardless of party color, that are chiefly intended for circulation among "the masses"—confine themselves in their daily reports of mercantile affairs to a repulsive array of market quotations, occasionally supplemented in their news columns by meaningless summaries of official statistics; while in their editorial comments (when they make any) they twist facts and figures to suit their respective party purposes.

• • •

Of course, the capitalist—and incidentally the meanest of his valets, namely, the labor fakir—thrive upon this proletarian ignorance of economic movements.

In the first place if we consider its influence upon the mental evolution of the people, we find that it is largely instrumental in rendering more difficult, among the wage workers, the perception of those fundamental truths which the Socialists have formulated after a careful study of the capitalist machine in its various modes of operation. Each of these modes affords in each of its effects a concrete illustration of those truths; that is, an object lesson in Socialism, provided, however, that the connection between cause and effect be closely perceived and always kept in view. In other words, not the various effects merely, but their close relation and the common cause of all must be comprehended. Nothing, therefore, could better serve the purpose of Socialist education than the widespread supply of accurate information, in popular form, upon all important events of a mercantile character. The capitalist class is well aware of that; and while it supports handsomely, for its own benefit, such costly but well-informed publications as the "Journal of Commerce," "Bradstreet's," etc., besides a number of great trade papers for each special branch of industry and commerce, it has also its cheap yellow press, whose special function is to keep silent on all the things which the people should know, and to confuse them on all the things which cannot entirely be concealed from them.

• • •

In the second place, if the lack of popular information concerning the manipulations of capitalists and the consequent economic conditions of a particular trade or of the whole country be considered in its effects upon the daily class struggle, we may readily conceive how disastrous the consequences of it must be to the wage working class and how beneficial to its exploiters, including the labor fakir. In almost every case of business resumption or unusual activity, the time is allowed to pass when under the fear of missing profits, or under the necessity of filling contracts, the employers might be compelled to raise wages; and the demand for better pay is made the very moment when "industrial depression" begins, or when the amount of unemployed labor has been fully ascertained and artfully contrated at convenient points in view of possible strikes. Again, it may be observed that, as a rule, the number of strikes is greatest when the conditions of success are absolutely wanting; that is, in times of so-called business prostration, when the wage workers, rendered desperate by intense suffering, are easily induced to take desperate measures. THE PEOPLE has repeatedly shown the odious part that the labor fakir acts as a promoter of such odious untimely movements with a sole view to the replenishing of its treasury at the expense of his famishing dupes, and we need not here dwell at length upon this abominable feature of the old "pure and simple" trade-unionism. Suffice it to say that the Socialist Labor Party having undertaken, as a necessary part of its mission, to reorganize the economic branch of the labor movement, the duty devolves upon its official organ to so enlighten the wage workers that they may, under all circumstances, act intelligently and safely. For this purpose, THE PEOPLE will from time to time publish comprehensive reviews of economic events, thoroughly reliable, and in which the frauds perpetrated upon the public credulity by the yellow press will be duly exposed. To these reviews the present article is intended as an introduction, and will deal with the general economic situation

(Continued on page 3.)

## WHAT WAR COSTS

Just what has been the cost of the war with Spain and in the Philippines cannot be determined by any system of bookkeeping, and yet a general idea may be had from scrutiny of the record of Treasury warrants. According to Chief MacLennon, of the Warrant Department, there has been withdrawn from the public funds for war purposes since the outbreak of hostilities $388,000,000. This sum has paid not alone for military operations, sustenance and transportation and defense, but includes the expense of the Paris Ttreaty and the $20,000,000 given Spain for the islands. It is considerable enough to show that war, as an investment, is hardly to be sought, and that when circumstances make it inevitable, the condition is muct to be deplored and to be modified with all speed consistent with honor. In 1896 the expenditures of the War Department were $50,830,920; 1897, $48,950,267; 1898, $91,992,000. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, they rose to $229,841,254. During eleven months of the present fiscal year they have amounted to $126,422,544. The expenditures can hardly be expected again to subside to the old scale, there being new interests to protect and more men necessary. The relative cost of the navy has been about as much as would be expected. In 1896 it was $27,147,732; 1897, $34,561,546; 1898, $58,823,984; 1899, $63,942,104. For eleven months of the fiscal year about to close it has been $51,639,528. The navy also is being, owing to the possible exigency of war, placed on a new basis of magnitude, which, however gratifying to national pride and in consonance with the popular will, must be reckoned with either as a luxury or an expensive necessity. There is no impulse to decry the larger navy, but the readiness with which the increase is sanctioned is a monetary tribute to war. Notwithstanding the immense outlay caused by the conflict with Spain, and continued by the menace of further complications, the revenues of the country are so great as to accumulace at the rate of $5,000,000 per month. This shows that whatever the price of war, the country can, in one sense, afford to indulge in it, for the war taxes have not been onerous, have in ordinary transactions scarcely been noticed, while many of those upon whom their weight was designed to fall have wholly evaded them. Yet there are ways of peace in which capital could more advantageously be invested, and the men who brave death on the firing-line would add more to prosperity if engaged in building up rather than tearing down. The cost of war, as this country has experienced it, is not to be charged against any man or set of men. There can only be hope that cessation of battle is near, for there is no visible and adequate recompense. For the millions devoted to the defeat of Spain there is the spectacle of a freer Cuba, exultant in the promise of perfect liberty. For what is being devoted to the Philippines there is no definite promise, and with the problem there unsettled arises a new problem in the farther Orient.—San [illegible]

# ON RESIGNING THE PRESIDENCY.

### The Speech of Harry Carless Upon Withdrawing, As Instructed by the National Convention, From Leadership in the Close Silver-Platers' Union.

*[At the close of the following address the union voted to affiliate with the S. T. & L. A. It is only another indication of the thoroughness with which the spirit of New Trades Unionism is stirring the working class into renewed activity. That the S. T. & L. A. is to be the fighting weapon in the present industrial crisis is now evident. The speech is worthy of the closest reading, as it is an excellent exposition of the principles for which the working class must fight.]*

---

**Mr. President and Fellow Members of the Close Silver Platers Union.**—This special meeting has been called for the purpose of discussing a motion made to join the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. I am a little surprised to learn that we have one member who favors tabling the same, on the grounds that political discussions are prohibited by our by-laws. The member evidently has not read the by-laws or otherwise he would find the following in them: "No religious or political discussion shall be allowed UNLESS IT AFFECTS THE INTERESTS OF LABOR." I maintain this question before us, while necessarily of a political nature, does affect our interests, and I am pleased to see you sustain my point of oder, and rule the motion to table out of order.

Now to the question before us; or rather first let me give reasons as to why the question is now before us. You all know that at the last election of officers pressure was brought to bear upon me to accept, for another term, the office of President, and I finally consented. You are also aware that I am a member of the Socialist Labor Party, and, some of you, that I was a delegate to its last National Convention.

There a resolution was adopted, that no member of the Socialist Labor Party can hold any office in a pure and simple union: No matter what caused the delegates to adopt the same, the fact remains that they did so, and, as a loyal member of the Party, believing in Party discipline, I could not do anything but get out of my office. That was why at the last meeting, I tendered my resignation; but you would not accept it, and called this special meeting to act on the motion made to join the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. All I ask is that the members here to-night carefully consider the arguments for and against the proposition, and then vote as intelligent men upon the facts presented. If the same is voted down, I can remain a member, but cannot and WILL not act as an officer of this union.

We should favor this motion because it is manifestly unwise to remain entirely isolated, as we have in the past. Our recent strike has, or should have, taught us the necessity of affiliating with a national organization, provided, however, it is not a fakir led one. Here someone will probably think we should have joined the Buffers' and Polishers' Union when they asked us to do so. You will remember I opposed it tooth and nail, and I did so because it is fakir led, and built upon lines that invite ultimate collapse. There is as much difference between that organization and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance so far as fighting the battle of labor is concerned, as there would be were Fitzsimmons to meet a one-armed man in the prize ring. All organizations attached to the American Federation of Labor fight with one arm only, and that the weakest one—the strike and boycott.

The strike is the economic arm. Empty stomachs are pitted against full ones; pennies against dollars, and 'tis no wonder the pure and simple union meets defeat so often. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance fights with both arms. It avoids as much as possible the pitting of empty stomachs against full ones; its pennies against dollars. It does not depend upon its economic arm alone but relies upon its political arm to win the battle of labor. On the political field the wage worker has as great odds in his favor as the capitalist has on the economic field. The capitalist class has a dollar to our cent; but we have a hundred votes to their one.

### THE CONTRAST BETWEEN OLD NEW.

The Buffers' and Polishers' Union would have made us pay fifteen cents monthly per capita tax. Strike pay we would get providing the "funds will allow," and "their executive board sanctions a strike." Mr. Daly, the officer who visited us, manufactured a strike a few years ago for the sole purpose of furnishing a pretext for drawing his salary. The major portion of its funds is swallowed up in paying salaries to the "leaders," and I object to contributing towards the support of stool pigeons of the capitalist class, and so opposed joining their organization.

In the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance we will pay one-third of that per capita tax, and receive the moral and financial support of the organization in case of trouble. It does not boast of large funds; but it has no large salaried officers. Were we in the Alliance or on strike, and without funds, we could appeal to the membership of the organization and would receive a hearty response.

It is also true that we would receive appeals for assistance, and that is to be expected. If a man joins a sick benefit society, and pays in certain dues, he does not wish to be sick. I have never yet met a member of such an organization (unless he was a crook) who hoped to receive sick benefit. He prefers to help others who are less fortunate than he. We should never refuse to assist our fellow men on strike and always hope we may never need assistance. Altogether too much importance has been attached to large union treasuries. If the Socialist spirit prevails, men on strike will chew their socks rather than be defeated.

When the Alliance Textile Workers of Slatersville, R. I., went on strike, about a year ago, they had but little money. The company refused them credit at their store, evicted them from its shanties, etc., but all to no purpose. District Alliance 17 furnished the means of removing the strikers to other mill districts, and so they shook the dust of Slatersville off their feet. The company was unable to procure sufficient scabs to run the mill and recently went into the hands of the receiver. It was ruined by an organization of class-conscious workingmen and women.

The S. T. & L. A. does not court strikes; but when it cannot avoid them it goes in for a win. Without large funds a strike can be won if the strikers possess that spirit of resistance which follows a knowledge of the fact that it is our class that produces all wealth, and have behind us an ever growing political party of labor. The capitalist class use their political parties, the Democratic and Republican, to defeat us when on strike. The working class must use its political party, the Socialist Labor Party, to help it WIN for them. On several occasions the workingmen of France have done so. As an instance I recall the strike of coal miners at Carmaux. The mayor and majority of aldermen were Socialists elected to office by the miners' and other unions. While the strike was in progress the mine owners imported scabs, of course, by the usual process of lying and misrepresentation. The mayor then instructed the chief of police to order them out of the town as there was danger of a breach of the peace. The mine owners then appealed to the prefect of the arrondissement, who ordered the chief to disobey the orders of the mayor. The chief was then told if he did so, he and his men would have to go to the prefect for their wages, whereupon they unanimously decided to obey the mayor, chased the scabs out of the town, and helped win the miners' strike.

### POLITICS ARE NECESSARY AND INSEPARABLE FROM TRADES UNIONISM.

Do you see the valuable connection of politics with trade union matters in this case? What member is there here to-night who dare object to this kind of "politics in the union?" Heeding the advice of the labor fakir, we have kept politics out of the union to our sorrow and the delight of the capitalist class. That class always avails itself of the political power we hand over to them. They have their judges on the bench to declare every law beneficial to us unconstitutional, and issue blanket injunctions restraining us from walking the streets to meet and talk to the poor devil of a scab. They have the police at their command to club our heads, as they have so often done. The militia are readily called out by Democratic and Republican governors, and workingmen are butchered at Hazleton, Buffalo, Brooklyn, etc., etc.

The most atrocious use of political power by that class recently occurred at Wardner, Idaho. The Standard Oil Company has mines located there, at which the men struck when it was learned that the company intended to break up their union. The strike was proceeding quietly in spite of attempts to goad the men to violence. The company decided to play a bold stroke. An old concentrator used for extracting the metal from the ore was, on April 29, blown up with dynamite. There is not a shadow of doubt but that this foul deed was the work of the company, but it furnished the pretext for the presence of militia and regulars in Shoshone County, Idaho.

Some of you may say: "What! The Standard Oil Company blow up the concentrator? Ridiculous! It was a mob!"

Do you recollect that not so long ago this same company was brought before the courts of the State of New York charged with what? Why, setting fire to, and blowing up with dynamite competing oil refineries. Yes, and they were found guilty of the act. For the Bryanite Governor Steunenberg, and the Hannaite President McKinley to have a pretext to send the militia and soldiers to Shoshone County, why should this criminal company hesitate to blow up one of its own concentrators?

Some of you may be aware of the fact that the miners of Shoshone County realized to an extent the value of political power, for at the election held previous to the strike they elected a County ticket composed mainly of members of their union. What followed the blowing up of the concentrator demonstrated the correctness of the tactics of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, when it declares the working class must capture, not only the political power of a city or county, but the State and nation as well.

As soon as the State militia and Federal troops arrived, the sheriff and other county officials were ruthlessly thrown into the "Bull Pen," along with the 1,200 striking miners.

The Bull Penn was a piece of land fenced in with rough boards. Anyone who even sympathized with the miners was, without any process of law, thrown into this pest-hole. Not the slightest sanitary arrangements were there. Delicacies brought by wives of the imprisoned men were denied them, and stolen by the colored troops. Four of the men died, and when one of them, Mike Devine, a warm-hearted Irishman, member of the miners' union and the Socialist Labor Party, being at the point of death, asked to see a priest, his request was denied. With his last breath he fitly termed the capitalist class his murderers.

### THE LESSON IN THE EAST IS THE SAME AS THE LESSON IN THE WEST.

The miners of Morris County, this State, are now striking against a reduction of ten per cent in their wages. Already the Sheriff has deputies on hand eagerly watching for an opportunity to build a Bull Pen in Jersey, and the day the company undertakes to bring scabs into Hibernia and Fort Oram, that day will more blood of our class be spilled by the anarchistic capitalist class and its henchmen, the labor fakirs, who yell "No politics in the union!"

That cry savors of the old fogy Britishers. The pure and simple trade unionism we have to-day originated in England, brought into existence by the early development of capitalist production there and the political conditions of the country. The cry of "No politics in the union!" was quite natural there, as at that time the workingman had no vote. To talk of wielding that which they did not possess was to them ridiculous. It is different with us here. We have political power, and did have it when the first trade union was established here; but the same as with the importation of other things from Britain, the bad features were retained—and "No politics in the union" was engrafted in the by-laws.

The value of politics to us workingmen is denied by the labor fakir; but he avails himself of every opportunity to boost himself into a political job. To verify this it is unnecessary to go out of Newark. Go to William street; go to Gottlob, the fellow whom I branded two years ago as an uncompromising fakir. He has tried his best to get a political job. He expected to be put in charge of a State printery at Trenton. I know of those to whom he promised jobs as understrappers when he would get there. To do so he must hobnob with politicians—"blow himself good." And he evidently did well in that line, for three weeks ago it was reported to the Essex Trades Council—of which he is treasurer—that he is short $200 of its funds.

Whether it is Gompers, Sovereign, Parsons, Lynch, Daly, Powderly, Beckmeyer or Gottlobb, in fact, the whole gang of so-called labor leaders, they are after a political job. To get class, keep us in ignorance, lie and misrepresent industrial conditions so that we meekly vote the ticket of our masters. Their office as president- vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and so on, gives them a prestige for good or evil, and invariably they choose the latter.

This has caused the working class to become discouraged; it has almost lost hope, and is disgusted with organizations of labor, so much so that less than five per cent of the working men and women of this nation are within the ranks of organized labor.

### WHEREIN THE S. T. & L. A. HOLDS THE WHIP HAND.

The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance will not allow any of its officers to identify themselves with any political party of the capitalists, but they must faithfully engage in the task of awakening the workers from their lethargy and impress upon the members of the organizations the necessity of voting for the political party of its class—the Socialist Labor party—but it does not COMPEL the rank and file to vote that party ticket. The officers act as teachers; they must explain the nature of the Class Struggle now going on in society, and once you understand that, it will need no compulsion to get you to vote as you strike.

As this motion before us may be voted down, I shall avail myself of this opportunity to present the principles of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and I shall be as brief as the subject will allow. What are the conditions confronting our class to-day? It requires no deep thinker to observe the fact that we are depending upon the will, whim, or caprice of the capitalist class for our very existence. We are to-day fettered and bound as slaves, as tightly as ever was the negro before the war. We need food, clothes, shelter, education and amusement; but before we can get these things we must have access to the land, mines, mills, railroads, factories and the machinery of production in general. To be brief, we must have an opportunity to use the land and capital of this nation.

By capital I do not mean a smooth-file and a soldering iron, a hammer or a chisel, an awl or needle, a hoe or spade; but I mean the Hydraulic press, the Northrop boom, the Steam-plough and Giant Harvester, the wonderful Boot and Shoe machinery, etc., etc. By capitalist I do not mean the man who possesses hand tools or even antiquated machinery. I mean the man who has the most highly developed machines for producing wealth, machines that enable him to produce at least as cheaply, if not cheaper, than his rivals. All other business men are not capitalists in the strict sense of the word. They belong to the middle class, that class which is bound to witness the red flag of the auctioneer flying over that which the capitalists have not already taken away from them, and when that happens they will be forced into our class, compelled to struggle with us for a miserable existence under capitalism, and, when our mission is accomplished, share with us the ease and comfort of Socialism.

### AS WE PRODUCE ALL WEALTH, WE SHOULD HAVE ALL WEALTH.

We can only live as civilized beings through applying our labor power to land and capital; but we have none. At least 65 per cent of the population possess absolutely none of the means of producing wealth. These things are owned by a very small percentage of the community.

The pure and simpler is satisfied with that condition of affairs; the Alliance man seeks to overthrow it. He believes these things are as essential to life as the air we breathe, and battles in season and out of season to make them as easy of access. He knows that these things in the hands of an inimical class are the means of our slavery, compelling us to go cap in hand to that class and beg for a chance to live.

Under this capitalist system, our labor power—our brain and muscle— is bought and sold as any other commodity is bought and sold. Its price, our wages, is determined the same as this bottle of ink, this gavel, a chair, table, pipe or anything else. When the supply of any of these things exceeds the demand, the price will fall.

When a workingman offers his labor power on the labor market no sentiment whatever comes into play. The capitalist cares not whether the seller is married or single, whether he has a large or small family to support. He pays him but the market price. The idea of the pure and simple trade unionist is to raise the market price of labor; but up to now he has miserably failed, and the chances of success become more remote from day to day. The factors tending to lower wages cannot be removed by the old style trade union, because its tactics are wrongs. Only the use of political power for a party of our class can remove the cause of low wages.

### THE PART MACHINERY PLAYS IN THE CONTEST BETWEEN THE CLASSES.

The most important factor tending to increase the supply of labor or lessen the demand for the same and consequently reduce its price is the use of machinery. Machines simplify the labor processes. The shoemaker of old was a mechanic. He made all the parts of a shoe. He had skill and technical knowledge, difficult to acquire. The "shoe-worker" of to-day tells us he is but a part of a shoe-maker, and made so by the use of shoe-machinery and it is the same with all workers in all trades. When on strike, the skilled mechanic was difficult to replace; the unskilled machine tender is easily replaced. The machine under capitalism is a lever to reduce wages, as machine methods increase enormously the productivity of labor. The hand loom weaver could weave 48 yards of common shirting in a week; the modern weaver operating Northrop looms can weave 4,800 yards a week. The hand wheel spinner could spin five hanks of cotton in a week; the spinner of to-day, with the assistance of two boys, will spin 55,098 hanks of cotton a week. The steam plow will plow an acre of ground at a cost of 25 cents, and the "giant harvester" cut, thresh and sack 100 acres of wheat in a day. The old shoemaker of 60 years ago would make a pair of shoes in two days. In Lynn, Mass., a pair of shoes were made in fourteen minutes in the pear 1898. A silver plater is now doing three times the work done 30 years ago. At Jones & Laughlan's Mill, Pittsburg, Pa., in 1890, it required 23 men to take 50 tons of steel billets in ten hours. They received in wages $91.50 daily. To make 250 tons it took five days, and they received in wages $457.50. In 1895 the "Morgan Billet Mill" was introduced there, which enabled three men to make 250 tons of billets a day, and they received in wages the magnificent sum of $8.55.

So I might go on through all industries, showing the ever-increasing use of machinery in every trade and occupation. This fact inevitably produces a supply of labor considerably in excess of the demand, and as inevitably does its price—or wages—fall. In view of this, of what use to us is a pure and simple trade union? Absolutely none. The capitalist newspapers and the labor fakir will say that those displaced by machines get employment making the same; but machines are now made by machines, and that fact alone disproves the lying assertion of the capitalist press. If the workers displaced by the machine could obtain employment producing it, it would follow that no advantage would accrue to the capitalist by its use. No machine is introduced unless it "pays," that is, unless it requires fewer men to produce it than are displaced by its introduction.

A case in point is the use of the automatic turnstiles on the "L" roads in New York city. At many of the stations the ticket chopper has been given a vacation to strengthen his lungs with which to yell "Prosperity!" "Prosperity!" during the coming election. The ticket chopper received $1.50 for twelve hours' labor. Two were employed every twenty-four hours, at a cost to the company of $3. The automatic ticket chopper, made of brass, iron, and steel, asks for no wages, as it has no clothes to buy, food to eat, no best girl to take to the theatre in winter, and buy ice-cream for in the summer. It never tires. When the mercury reaches 100 it does not sweat, and when below zero it does not shiver, and it only costs the company $78 to buy it outright. Suppose the two human ticket choppers displaced by the machine are fortunate enough to get a job making one, and that they receive the whole $78 in wages. At $1.50 each per day, they would in 26 days receive an amount equal to the cost of it. For a permanent displacement not to happen, the machine should last but 26 days; but it is more likely to last 26 years, and consequently the men are displaced for 26 years less the 26 days consumed in making the machine. This rule can be applied to all kinds of machinery, and is approximately correct.

### THE TRUST COMES TO HELP IN THE DISPLACEMENT OF LABOR.

Added to the effect of machinery is the concentration of capital in the form of trusts. The consolidation of large competing firms under one management means the closing of a number of their factories and mills. The sugar trust serves as an instance of this. When it organized, 28 out of 48 refineries were closed down, and ten to fourteen thousand men thrown out of employment. This swamping of the labor market with labor power offering itself for sale, and the steady decline in the demand for it will continue.

Were Bryan President instead of McKinley, machinery would still displace, and capital still concentrate. Given the tree of capitalism, expect therefrom its fruits: machinery, trusts, idleness and debauchery for the owners thereof, and added misery and servitude for our class. Such are the conditions that confront us. I feel sure you all agree that a plain statement of fact has been presented for your consideration. What shall we do? you ask. Why, join the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. You may not like the sound of the word Socialism. Many of you have not liked the taste of a dose of medicine; but you swallowed it because it was a case of life or death. And so you will learn to love that word because it signifies a life full of pleasure and comfort for humanity.

The principles of an organization are like blood to the body. Bad blood means early decay of the body, bad principles mean the early decay of an organization. The pure and simple unions of the American Federation of Labor type have within them the germs of destruction and death. The Alliance principles are founded on the rock bed of science, and are bound to be accomplished. It insists that the land and capital of this nation are by right the property of its citizens. It proposes that these be owned and operated in the interests of the nation and not a class, as to-day. The same as we now own the public streets, etc., it is proposed to own the land, the mines, mills, factories and machinery. We should then produce wealth for use and not for sale. As soon as statistics were forthcoming as to our capacity to produce and consume, we should so arrange our hours of labor. Machinery being the property of all, would be a blessing to all. It would enable us to reduce our hours of labor without decreasing our "wages."

If we could produce enough to satisfy our needs by working one hour per day, we need work no more than that length of time. Then there would be no drones in the hive of industry. The worker would get all he produced, and the idler nothing. Such is the difference between the principles of the pure and simple Union and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Is there a man here to-night but what prefers the principle of the latter organization?

### THE WISH OF THE WORKING CLASS FOR THE FULL PRODUCT OF ITS LABOR.

I feel sure all of you prefer to receive the whole of your product, instead of a small part of it; but you probably believe it will be many years before those principles can be applied. That depends entirely upon our class. The day we say capitalism must give way to Socialism that day it will happen. When the landed aristocrats decided to take the political power from the king, it was done. When the capitalist class decided to take the political power off the landlord it was done. The day we decide to run the political machinery of this nation, that day it will be done. The King, Federal Baron, and Capitalist, has each in his turn used the political power for the benefit of his particular class; but we shall use the same in the interest of all by abolishing classes and the domination and servitude which comes in the wake of capitalist rule.

As we are marching to the conquest of the publicpowers, each succeeding step will make it easier to gain further ground, and to hold it. So long as we blindly vote for their parties, so long will that class treat us with contempt, and wages will be reduced with imputinity. I know of one member who said if we join the Alliance we shall be called Socialists. I only wish to heaven the whole capitalist class would believe a large proportion of our class were Socialists, as that in itself would help win a strike. up- that in itself would help win a strike, Suppose we had 5,000 Alliance men on a strike in this city, marching through the streets with banners flying to the breeze on which it said: "We are members of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. We are going to vote for strikes to be a thing of the past. We are going to vote for the Socialist Labor Party and the Co-operative commonwealth in which we will have:

> Man without a master,
> And earth without a strife;
> And every soul rejoicing
> In the sweets and bitters of life.

What would happen were that duplicated during every strike in every town and city of this nation? What would the politicians do? They would hasten to the capitalist, crying, "For God's sake settle these strikes: grant the concessionsdemanded by the men or they will soon have the political power of the cities, states and nation, and put a summary end to the system you profit so much by." Through fear they would heed the cry of their henchmen. Through fear they would hesitate to raise the prices of life's necessities, and hence a real concession would be wrung from them.

### THE OLD IS GONE—HASTEN THE NEW.

The pure and simple trade union can do nothing for the working class NOW. The newtrade union with the tactics of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is the only organization that can do something NOW. The former has no principles to inspire its membership with enthusiasm. The latter has principles for which men have sacrificed material welfare, health and life itself, and for which they are willing to do the same in the future. I shall now close by saying I hope the fullest discussion possible of this motion will follow, and, if after what I have said there are any who believe they should vote for the political parties of capital, and that in our meetings we should not talk of why we are compelled to toil from youth to old age for a miserable pittance, why we who produce the best of everything get but the poorest, why men and women go to a suicide's grave, and if to point out the remedy we must talk "politics," and that should be prohibited, then to those who say so I reply that you are not my brother, though you work and suffer with me you are not my friend; but an enemy and a traitor to me and my class. Let this not be said, but have confidence in the strength and power of the same, work all you can to aid its emancipation, and vote in favor of this motion that we join the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada.

---

## HISTORICITY AND PSYCHO-PHYSIOLOGY OF THE PETTY BOURGEOIS.

Organically and sociologically the petty bourgeois is a parasite. Due to the fact that in outward appearance he resembles strongly the animal whose life-blood furnishes him with nutriment, he is often mistaken for his victim by superficial observers. But one who scrutinizes closely and compares the life-habits of the petty bourgeois with the habits of the proletariat cannot make this absurd mistake. For the workingman, the producer, the proletarian, has one characteristic which differentiates him completely from the other, he is always a wealth producer and never an exploiter. While, on the contrary, the little business man never produces and always exploits. To the proletarian he bears the same relation as does the sheep house to the sheep.

To the bourgeoisie, better known to students of the class struggle as the Pig, the petty bourgeois bears the same relation as the kangaroo-rat bears to the kangaroo. This, however, should be borne in mind, that these analogies are not strict ones, and that sometimes the petty bourgeois may become a true member of the Bourgeoisie, escaping, economically, from his own class and becoming a component part of the ruling class. This happens rarely and the instances become fewer as society progresses from infancy to manhood. Quite frequently the petty bourgeois is driven from his class by the fierce attacks of his kindred and becomes a proletarian. This fate appears so terrible to him that cases are on record of suicide committed to avoid it.

His intelligence is of that order known as cunning. This is developed in him to such an abnormal degree that he very often deludes the proletarian into believing that his interests are the same as those of the parasite class. This is so strange as to almost pass belief. Indeed there are many beginners in the study who to-day refuse to give credence to this. But the instances are too well authenticated to permit of doubt. A few of the more notable cases are: Berlin in 1848, where the proletarians were deluded and afterwards betrayed and murdered by thousands; Paris in 1848 and again in 1871 where precisely the same thing occurred. In America the workers have repeatedly been deluded into supporting politically the petty bourgeois, each time to find themselves betrayed.

As is the case with all parasites, the precise date of his origin can only be approximately ascertained. To do even this we must discover the genesis of his victim, the proletarian. As this is treated quite fully elsewhere, it will be sufficient to say here that the appearance of the petty bourgeois on the stage of the world's history is contemporaneous with the downfall of Feudalism and the creation of a wage working proleariat, roughly speaking, some three centuries ago.

The one absorbing passion of his life, the raison d'etre, is to get money. This obsession leads him into criminal and silly actions. From arson to infanticide, from selling life preservers filled with sawdust to conducting a soul-saving mission.

His habitat is Europe and America. The latter country was regarded for years by the specialists as the classical ground for the study of this animal's habits, but of late years an epidemic very destructive to the life of this species has raged in America, and threatens the petty bourgeois with extinction. This plague is known as the "Trust," and, like the cholera, thousands die from the very dread of it.

Before this species, vile but interesting, is extinguished, some benefactor would render a great service to science by securing a few specimens for the Smithsonian and other institutions devoted to the arranging and classifying of animals.

VIRCHOW D. HAECKELSUS,
S.R.F. Rector Magnificentissimus of the University of Tientsin, Professor of Systematic Zoology and Botany, author of "The Interrelation of Hofbrau und Pumpernickel"; also, "The Historicity of Morphological Chorology und der Phylogenesis of Oological Paleontology."

# PRESENT DAY INDICATIONS.

(Continued from page 1.)

be indicated by its most striking features.

* * *

In the treatment of such a subject the use of figures cannot be avoided; but those only which are absolutely required for a correct understanding of it will here be given, in a form calculated to tax as little as possible the mind of the average inquirer; and it is confidently hoped that the practical knowledge which he will thus gain of the workings of capitalism will be deemed a sufficient compensation for the slight effort imposed upon his attention.

* * *

The twelve months' period known as the last fiscal year expired on June 30, and on the following day 110 millions of dollars were distributed among the holders of stocks and bonds quoted in Wall street, for interest and dividends "earned" by these gentry during the previous six months. This is at the rate of 220 millions a year, and is said by financial authorities to have been the largest semi-annual income derived by capitalists from their investments in the particular "securities" considered in the above statement. Observe that in this sum are not comprised the undistributed profits kept in reserve or turned into permanent forms of additional capital for which stocks and bonds may be issued later on; nor the salaries and "pickings" of directors; nor the commissions or fees paid to promoters of trustification, bankers, special agents, lawyers and such like; nor any of those numerous and important items which fraudulently swell up to magnificent figures the dark account of "operating expenses." Were it possible to cast an X-ray into that black capitalist caldron from which the fleecings of labor emerge at stated intervals, ready for distribution among the "investors" after being subjected by the witch-like managers to a magical process of swindle and evaporation, it is safe to say that the profits yielded by those corporations alone would be found to represent a sum vastly larger than the total amount paid for wages in the whole city of Greater New York. Yet this is only a drop in the bucket—nay, in the ocean—of profits. The stocks and bonds of many corporations are not quoted on the New York Ssock Exchange. Then come the private firms in manufacture and commerce; also, the army of retailers and last but not least the landlord fraternity. Even the Populist farmer is not above making an honest penny from the labor of his hired man, his only ground of discontent being that he cannot hire, and therefore fleece, as many laborers as does his Rep or Dem bonanza competitor

* * *

The returns of the census taken this year may soon afford a basis for approximate calculation of the amount of wealth now produced annually by American labor, and of the present wage share of that labor in its product. In the meantime the above statement shows conclusively that the capitalist portion of the population is enjoying a prosperity without precedent in the annals of the world. It is for every wage worker to say whether he is now better or worse off than he was at any previous time, except in days of widespread industrial prostration. This, however, we know for certain. With the crisis of 1893 an average fall of wages took place which was conservatively estimated at 25 per cent.; but, owing to enforced idleness on a stupendous scale, the average fall of actual earnings was considerably greater. Upon the resumption of business we were treated by the capitalist organs to fraudulent announcements of wage increases, which, if they had actually taken place, could not have averaged more than 10 per cent., leaving the ratio 15 per cent. lower than before the crisis. Now, in the midst of that "wonderful unexampled prosperity" of the prosperous, reductions of wages are the order of the day throughout the country.

* * *

Manifestly, the reserve army of unemployed labor is far from exhausted and may even as we write, be on the increase.. Yet it is a fact that the activity of the American capitalist machine has not only broken all its past records since the resumption of business in 1895, but has especially during the last three years assumed a growing rate of speed that would have seemed vertiginous a decade ago. Of this sudden development of American production we have ample evidence in the figures of our foreign commerce, which to-day puzzle the whole world, and are indeed portentous of a dramatic revolution in the course of international commerce. In that short period the "balance of trade" in favor of the United States—that is, the excess of its exports of domestic merchandise over the imports of foreign goods—has reached a total of nearly 1700 millions (or over 500 millions a year). Nor is this all: our exports, four-fifths of which lately consisted of agricultural products, are now largely composed of those very manufactures which it was long deemed impossible to produce on this continent without a high protective tariff.

* * *

Chief among these are the manufactures of iron and steel, including pig iron itself and steel in its primary forms. The part they act in the economy of the world commands special attention. Our exports under the general head, "Iron and Steel, and Manufactures Thereof," amounted in value to only 12 million dollars in 1880, whereas our imports footed up 70 millions. In 1898 these figures were exactly reversed; in 1899 our exports of this sort increased to 93 millions; and in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, they rose to 122 millions, showing an increase of 1,000 per cent. in 20 years. As we write they still show a rapid advance and new markets are opening. A few days ago American steel in billets was for the first time shipped to Denmark and Sweden by the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company.

* * *

If we pass from our foreign shipments of this all-important class of merchandise to our domestic production of it, we get figures of still greater significance. Of pig iron we made only 2 million tons in 1870. Twenty years later (in 1890), we passed England with a grand total of over 9 million tons. During the crisis of 1893-94 we lost some ground but did more than recover it in 1895. In 1899, the figure rose to 13½ million tons, and for the first six months of the present year it was 7,612,000; or at the rate of over 15 million tons for the whole year!

* * *

As everybody knows, most of the pig iron is now converted into steel, which has become much cheaper than the less serviceable iron was in former days. The total steel production of the world for the past year is estimated at 28 million tons, and of this quantity the United States contributed over 10 million tons, which was nearly as much as the combined production of England and Germany. Twenty years ago we were far behind those two countries with a total output of 1¼ million tons. Since 1893, we have doubled our steel product. The Carnegie works alone turned out last year one quarter of the total steel production of this country, and are expected this year to contribute more than one-third.

* * *

And right here let it be observed—and well kept in mind, for this is a link of the utmost importance in this chain of facts through which alone we can reach sound conclusions—that the enormous increase of product in recent years has been obtained without a marked increase in the quantity of labor employed, but with a marked decrease in the wages paid. It has been almost entirely the result of mechanical and administrative improvements, both in the iron works and in the coal mines. At any rate, labor, beaten into submission by the machine, is no longer a factor worth considering. From the battle of Homestead to this day the iron workers have been at the mercy of their iron rulers. As to the bloody battles repeatedly fought in the coal mines, it were superfluous to state that they did not for a moment arrest the downward course of the miners' wages.

* * *

The cheapening of coal, and consequently of coke, is of course an essential factor, not only in the domestic production but especially in the exportation of iron and steel. In this respect American capitalism has at last reached a point from which it will soon command the markets of the world. With inexhaustible mines at the surface of its broad empire, it needed only the proper kind of machinery and a sufficient concentration of capital to challenge England and Germany to mortal combat on their own dunghill. Aye, it is not merely iron and steel but coal also that we now export at a great rate! As we write, arrangements are being perfected to construct a fleet of American steamers especially fitted for the transportation of American coal to the Mediterranean ports. Refulgent with black diamonds, the iron crown sits firmly on the mean brow of the American capitalist, who, looking into the future, confidently says, "The world is mine."

* * *

Europe looks aghast at this unexpected development. Deeper into the bowels of the earth must constantly go the human worms upon whom she depends for fuel. The mechanical cost of operating her mines is growing apace. As to the worms, on the Continent at least, in Belgium, in Germany, in France, if not yet in England, they have turned against their oppressors; not in the stupid, impotent, worm-like fashion, but in an intelligent, conscious, human-like way. Their rallying cry is no longer so much, "Away with the scab," but "Away with the capitalist." The light of Socialism has penetrated their underground darkness; they are in touch with the social-revolutionary proletariat that marches in the sunlight to the conquest of the public powers; and although they may still for a time submit to present conditions, so that the liberation day which is surely coming may not be retarded by an untimely, anarchistic and therefore abortive movement, they will not bear greater crushing. Behind them, backing them, imbued with the spirit of solidarity, stand the hosts of class-conscious labor, whose Socialist representatives in parliaments and municipalities forbid the reckless use of brutal force by the political lackeys of capitalism—at least to the same extent and with the same impunity as in days of complete proletarian disorganization and helplessness.

* * *

But our growing exports of such crude products as coal, pig iron, and steel in its primary forms, however significant in many respects, do not convey a full idea of their economic meaning until they are considered in connection with our much larger exportation of iron and steel manufactures, and especially with that part of it which consists of machinery. Again, our shipments of machines must be considered in connection with our simultaneous exports of the very same kinds of goods that those machines are intended to make abraod. For instance, our exports of boots and shoes increased from $1,800,000 in 1898 to $1,300,000 in 1899; in the same period we sold abroad shoe machinery to the value of $5,000,000. This shows plainly the present state of the international capitalistic struggle, even in industries which, like the boot and shoe manufacture, have not yet reached in this country the consolidation or trust stage. Threatened on their own markets by the various factors of American superiority, the foreign manufacturers adopt the American "labor-saving" machinery and other technical "improvements." There is, however, a factor which they cannot readily introduce, and that is the greater intensity of toil to which the American worker is subjected. In the meantime they must defend themselves by reductions of prices and other "sacrifices" which carry away the weaker among them, thus paving the way for the adoption of the American system of trustification.

* * *

On the other hand, it must be said that the American exporters meet with no small amount of resistance among the European consumers themselves (not to speak of European jobbers and retailers), owing to that mistrust of "foreign goods," which is still widely prevalent in the Old World. Their progress, upon the whole, is therefore slow; not relatively, in percentages; but absolutely, in actual quantities and dollars. It is much slower than the man untrained in statistics may be induced to imagine from the official returns of our foreign commerce, composed, as this is, of an enormous number of items, which, added together, make up a dazzling total. The fact is that our exports of all sorts (except petroleum, cotton and wheat) are but an insignificant fraction of our domestic product, and a still more insignificant fraction of the consumption of the world. In almost every branch of industry they could already now be multiplied several times without exhausting our present capacity of production. It is therefore expected that the capitalism of this country will avail itself of every opportunity to improve its advantages, among which may be reckoned in the first rank its superior concentration; and that, for some time at least, the American workers will continue to "hear" of the extraordinary prosperity which their exploiters are enjoying.

* * *

At any rate a great battle is on between the capitalisms of the leading industrial countries; a battle which is to be fought on lines entirely new and in which the capitalism of America, armed to the teeth, has boldly taken the offensive. The possible phases and probable results of such a conflict are in themselves a vast subject, requiring for its treatment more space than we can afford here to-day. But we shall certainly give it in the early future all the consideration which it deserves, for it involves the whole foreign policy of the United States, with its capitalistic issues of territorial expansion, "imperialism," "open door," the tariff, reciprocity, etc. In the meantime every sensible workingman ought to know from dearly bought experience that the battles between the capitalist classes of each country, are always fought upon the back of Labor, the prize in view being the skin of the laborer; that a worker who votes either for McKinley and the upper cracy or for Bryan and the lower cracy commits an act of treason to his class, which he thus contributes to deliver bound and helpless into the hands of an oppressor; that there is another battle raging, world-wide also, which is his battle, namely, the battle of Socialism against Capitalism; and that his place on election day is therefore in the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party, with this working class ballot: "For President, Francis Malloney, machinist; for Vice-President, Valentine Remmel, glass worker.

LUCIEN SANIAL.

# AUGUST PALM.

## The Pioneer of Socialism in Sweden.

Away back, twenty or more years ago, there returned to Sweden a little Swedish tailor, who had been working at his trade for a few years in Germany and Denmark. He continued to wield the needle in his native country, but he would also use every available opportunity to tell about some strange ideas, he had learned abroad. He spoke about a "working class" and a "capitalist class" with antagonistic interests and about rights, belonging to the former, being usurped by the latter.

It was nothing knew to talk about classes in Sweden, for the class lines are distinctly and legally drawn; but it was then a condition, thought to be natural to mankind and instituted by God. To talk about the abolition of classes and class privileges was to rebel against God's laws.

The ruling class in Sweden knew of Socialism as a philosophy; it was well acquainted with such names as Fourier, Proudhon, Marx and Lassalle. There were also liberals and radicals who argued openly for the "human rights," etc.; but that broke no bones. The spirit of the time was liberal and tolerant. It was all right to defend those things amongst the "upper-class." They were looked upon merely as a kind of tonic in an otherwise monotonous life; hence were unobjectionable.

But this little tailor spoke to the "working class," and the minority in power scented danger. The radicals became frightened at their own thoughts; and the reactionaries got the upper hand, and kept it until this day.

August Palm, the rebellious proletarian, was at first held up to ridicule; but when that did not avail, the "Majesty of Law" stepped in to overawe him. He was persecuted and imprisoned by capitalist justice, and legally assaulted and maltreated by capitalist toughs. Undaunted he kept on. He became a martyr and one of the best known men in the country.

The working people, who at first joined in the jeering and ridiculing, became interested by seeing his persistency. They stopped and listened, and were struck by the coloring and truth of the pictures he drew in his speeches, and the force of his logic. He got adherents and imitators, and the little flame, he had kindled and fanned so persistently, grew and spread irresistibly, until to-day Socialism in Sweden, built on the scientific rock of the Class Struggle, has 50,000 men in its front rank, demanding the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class.

At this writing, August Palm is on his way to our shores whither he was been invited by the Swedish Socialists in this country to help to elect Malloney and Remmel into the White House.

It is proposed that he travel through the United States, stopping at places, where there are numerous Scandinavian wage slaves, and speaking to them in Swedish about the evangel of Socialism. A committee, the secretary of which is comrade Skanberg, 121 Noble street, Brooklyn, N. Y., has charge of the general arrangements for his tour, and a committee appointed by the Scandinavian Socialist Club in Boston has special charge of his campaign in Massachusetts.

It is desirable that S. L. P. Sections all over the United States, where it would be of advantage to have this popular and well known speaker address audiences in the Swedish language, communicate with the committee in Brooklyn, or if in Massachusetts, Main or New Hampshire, with the committee in Boston.

AXEL ELLIS, Sec'y.

301 Savin Hill Avenue, Dorchester,
Boston, Mass.

### Letter of Acceptance.

LAMPASAS, Tex., Aug. 13.

A. T. Mills, Secretary Socialist Labor Party, State Committee:

Your letter notifying me of my nomination as a candidate for Governor by the State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party at San Antonio, July 22, received.

Any government that denies equality of opportunity to all men in providing for their material welfare, is in violation of the natural rights of man.

The private ownership of public utilities, that is, the land and the wonderful inventions and scientific discoveries, undreamed of by the founders of our government, applied to the machinery of production, has brought about an economic revolution, the effect of which—the trusts—cannot be controlled by legislation under the present constitution. The owning class, through rent, interest and profits, is able to appropriate all the wealth produced by the class which through private ownership is deprived of the means of obtaining a livelihood. They are left as entirely dependent upon the capitalist class for food, clothing and shelter, as the chattel slave without the interest in his welfare that the slaveholder had in his slave as his property.

The Socialist Labor Party demands such a change in our system of government as shall restore the land with its timber, grazing, agricultural, and mineral resources, and the machinery of production, transportation and distribution; the eternal heritage of the people, to the people as a collective body, the ballot being the only means used to accomplish this result. With these views of the situation, I accept the nomination.

Respectfully,
GEORGE HENRY ROYAL.

*Owing to the increased size of the Weeykl People, we can no longer accept **trial subscript ons. The rate for all three months' subscriptions is 15 cents***

# LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

## By the Socialist Candidate for Governor of Illinois.

To the Socialist Labor Party of Illinois.

Greeting:

COMRADES—Having received the nomination for Governor at your hands, at the convention held at Peoria, May 26-27, 1900, I wish to express my appreciation of the honor you have conferred upon me, realizing and accepting fully the trust that lies therein, and accepting the declarations of that convention.

The Socialists of America, realizing that the Republican and Democratic parties represent the capitalist class and middle class respectively, neither recognizing the interests of the working-class, and all other parties are but mere reform parties, and fully comprehending the situation, have cut themselves loose from them all and organized themselves, conscious of their class and their interests, into a party of freedom and revolution—the Socialist Labor Party of the United States.

Equipped with the gospel of class-consciousness, never stopping to compromise the truth to make a friend, but marching erect with faces toward the enemy, in solid phalanx, with the standard of Revolution flaunting defiantly in the front, and armed with the mightiest of weapons, the Ballot, the American proletarians will once more enter in upon the field of battle.

Soon again will capitalism be placed on trial. Soon again will the workers of the United States have a chance to enter in the most emphatic manner their protest to conditions under which they are suffering and are constantly applying false remedies.

Soon again will there be registered, solemnly, sincerely, and defiantly another energetic blow at the capitalistic system, another tap at the gong sounding its doom.

The Republican party truly represents the capitalist class, which, by continually hoodwinking the workers with false promises, has kept itself in power, and by fleecing them of the product of their labor. This class, represented by 9 per cent. of the population, has succeeded in accumulating 71 per cent. of the wealth of the nation. This class will ask you to vote for McKinley.

The Democratic Party, representing the middle class, or thirty-nine per cent of the population, vainly endeavoring with false issues to ensnare and delude the workers, in the hope of gaining the position of the upper robber class, has succeeded in fleecing the workers of twenty-five per cent of the wealth.

This class will ask you to vote for Bryan.

The working class, as represented by the Socialist Labor Party, comprising fifty-two per cent of the population, owns four per cent of the wealth, and is gradually losing this.

This class which produces all, and is robbed of all but just enough to subsist on so as to enrich and keep in power their masters, is now revolting at this condition, and demands abolishment of the master and robber—the capitalist and parasite; and demands the restoration of the means of production and distribution to its rightful owners, the working class.

This class will ask you to vote for Malloney.

Can you hesitate in choosing whom to vote for? Can you be a Judas and vote to maintain your masters so that they can continue to fleece you? Can you be a traitor and hypocrite, and vote for a representative of another class? Can you again vote with either of these classes who produce nothing and rob your class of four-fifths of what it produces? The Socialist Labor Party stands for the overthrow of capitalism and the Republican party. It stands for the overthrow of the middle class fleecers and the Democratic party. It stands for the abolishment of all classes and the nefarious methods of robbing existing under present conditions.

Because of the dictum "No politics in the union," the Socialist Lobor Party, true to its class, declares that the American labor movement has arrived at the "parting of the ways." Finding the old pure and simple trade union a failure, finding them to be only a means of ad- a useful adjunct to the capitalist system, finding them t be only a means of advancing the interests of its leaders, and not the rank and file, finding them utterly unable to check the downward tendency of labor's share of the wealth it alone produces, nor to cope with present conditions, and recognizing the futility of continuous efforts to rally labor's cohorts, it has therefore organized the new trade union, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, which is the real guide for the amelioration and final emancipation of the working class.

Workingmen of America, rally around the banner of the fighting S. L. P. Equip and instruct yourselves with its principles and its tactics. Carefully read and consider its literature, thus preparing yourselves for the coming struggle, and adding impetus to the movement which will eventually capture the citadel of capitalism, bring order out of chaos, cause peace to reign where anarchy now dwells, by instituting the co-operative commonwealth—the Socialist Republic.

Upon the platform of the Socialist Labor Party, adopted at the convention of the Party in New York, June 2, 1900, I stand unqualifiedly and unreservedly, and we call upon all wage workers to ally themselves with this party, the only party of their class, conscious of its interests, and with the courage of its convictions.

With greeting to the members of the fighting S. L. P. I accept your nomination, not regarding it as a personal favor, but as my duty to my class.

LOUIS P. HOFFMAN.
Jacksonville, Ill., Aug. 11, 1900.

# SPECIAL NOTICE.

## To Sections of the Socialist Labor Party.

It is of much importance at an open-air meeting to have something to designate such meeting to anyone passing by as a Socialist Labor Party gathering. In New York city, oil-cloth banners are used, which, on a white background, show in prominent colors the name of the Party, the arm and hammer, and, underneath, the names of our presidential candidates, as well as the States they come from. The size is one yard wide, and one and a half yards long.

The New York Labor News Company has made arrangements to furnish these banners to the Sections at the low rate of $1.50, postage free. If Sections desire they can have the name of the Section or that of any political subdivision Assembly District, Congress District, etc., put on the banner instead of the names of the candidates.

Banners are made to order only, and, cash must accompany the order.

Address—NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

# SOCIALIST LEAFLETS IN BOHEMIAN.

## Co chce socialismus.

(What Is Socialism?)

"Co chce socialismus?" has had quite a large circulation among the Bohemians. On one side appears the platform of the Socialist Labor Party, while the other side contains instructive comments on the platform. The existence of the class struggle is made axiomatic, and the appeal for solidarity at the ballot box is an effective one. The fourth page is entitled, "Prve Kroky k Socialismu"—"First Steps to Socialism." We have but a few of this leaflet left, and sections where there are Bohemian voters should lose no time in supplying themselves with a few of the leaflets.

Special Campaign Price, $1.25 per thousand.

**New York Labor News Company,**
2 to 6 New Reade Street,
New York City.

# SOCIALIST LEAFLETS IN ITALIAN.

## Coso Vogliono I Socialisti?

(What Is Socialism?)

This leaflet, in common with the same one issued in French, German and English, is very popular. On one side appears the platform of the Socialist Labor Party, while on the other side appear instructive comments on the platform. The existence of the class struggle is made axiomatic, and the appeal for solidarity at the ballot box is very effective. The fourth page is entitled "Prima Passi verso il Socialismo"—"First Steps to Socialism." "Cosa Vogliono I Socialisti?" has been used with effect among the Italian workingmen, and State Committees and Sections should always have a supply on hand.

Special Campaign Price, $1.25 per thousand.

**New York Labor News Company,**
2 to 6 New Reade Street.
New York City.

# PICTURES OF MALLONEY AND REMMEL FOR USE ON BANNERS.

Many Sections desire to string banners across streets or in front of headquarters the banners to bear the portraits of Malloney and Remmel. It is often impossible for Sections to obtain suitable pictures for this purpose. One of the artists connected with Section New York will supply oil paintings of the candidates for ten dollars for a set of four pictures—two of each or $5 for two. The pictures will be painted on canvas, with the Arm and Hammer as a center-piece. Then canvas will be eight feet wide by six feet high. Sections desiring to get suitable street banners should avail themselves of this opportunity. The pictures will be made to order and no credit given.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2 to 6 New Reade street.

# Lithographic Portraits OF MALLONEY AND REMMEL!

## FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF 1900.

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party has published for the campaign a lithographic picture of Malloney and Remmel. The size of the lithograph is 24 by 30 inches. The Arm and Hammer appears as the centre piece, the pictures of Malloney and Remmel being arranged on each side of the emblem. At the top of the lithograph is the inscription "Socialist Labor Party." Underneath the pictures are the following inscriptions in clear black type: "For President, Joseph F. Malloney, For Vice-President, Valentine Remmel."

These lithographs have been published for campaign purposes, and Sections should get a supply at once. They will be especially effective in the places where either Malloney or Remmel are to speak.

**PRICE:**

**$1.50 PER HUNDRED COPIES**

Express charges are to be paid by those ordering the lithographs.

The New York Labor News Company will supply them to State Committees, and the Sections are to get their lithographs from those State Committees. It States where there are no State Committees, the Sections may deal direct with the Labor News Company. Individuals desiring these lithographs are earnestly requested to order from their Section. The larger the quantities sent out in one order by the Labor News Company, the more safely will the lithographs carry.

**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,**
2 to 6 New Reade Street,
New York City.

# Malloney and Remmel CAMPAIGN BUTTONS.

MALLONEY AND REMMEL CAMPAIGN BUTTONS CAN NOW BE OBTAINED FROM THE NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.

EACH BUTTON IS DECORATED WITH THE PICTURES OF MALLONEY AND REMMEL ON A WHITE BACKGROUND SURROUNDED WITH A RED BORDER. THE NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES APPEAR IN CRESCENT FORM OVER THE PICTURES. BENEATH THE NAMES IS THAT GOOD OLD INSCRIPTION, "S.L.P." IN RED.

**PRICE:**

Twenty-five Cents per Dozen.
Two Dollars per Hundred.

Every Socialist should wear a campaign button. Sections are making quite an income selling them to the members.

**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,**
2 to 6 New Reade Street,
New York City.

# SOCIALIST LEAFLETS IN THE JEWISH LANGUAGE.

## Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists.

"Why Workingmen Should be Socialists" is an excellent leaflet for circulation among Jewish workingmen. The leaflet begins with a brief statement of the fundamental principles of Socialism, and some telling truths are brought forward in support of the Socialist Republic. The appalling oppression of capitalist competition is proven by incidents of every day occurrence in the life of the working class. The effects of competition on the working class are shown with all its hideousness, and fact after fact is marshalled to prove that the only salvation for the proletariat lies in the Socialist Republic. Various objections to Socialism are answered, and the leaflet closes with a fervent appeal for the voters to rally to the support of the Socialist Labor Party.

Special Campaign Price, $1.25 per thousand.

**New York Labor News Company,**
2 to 6 New Reade Street,
New York City.

# WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Published by the Socialist Labor Party,
at 2, 4 and 6 New Reade St.,
New York.
P.O. Box 1576. Telephone, 129 Franklin.
EVERY SATURDAY.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Invariably in advance

| | |
|---|---|
| Single Copy | 02 |
| Six months | 25 |
| One year | $0.50 |

Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, ¾ cent a copy; 500 or more, ½ cent a copy.

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1888 (Presidential) | 2,068 |
| In 1890 | 13,331 |
| In 1892 (Presidential) | 21,157 |
| In 1894 | 33,133 |
| In 1896 (Presidential) | 36,564 |
| In 1898 | 82,204 |
| **In 1899** | **85,231** |

For President,
**JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY,**
of Massachusetts.

For Vice-President,
**VALENTINE REMMEL,**
of Pennsylvania.

**The day Socialism should come into power, that day would my supremacy, the supremacy of the GOD CAPITAL, be at end. That gloomy day I, capital, would cease to rule the world, I would become the slave of the workingman whom I hate. He would no longer kneel before me, his own handiwork, he would rear himself erect on his feet, and, on earth recognize only nature as his sovereign mistress.**

**Woe will be me and my chosen ones, the capitalists, should that day ever dawn!**

—PAUL LAFARGUE.

## EXIT THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

With the acceptance of Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic nominee for Vice-President by the Committee of the Sioux Falls convention, upon the withdrawal of Towne, the People's Party passes out of existence. It becomes defunct in name as well as in fact. And thereby hangs a moral and a lesson to the learning of which we invite all those well-meaning people who were determined to take the patrol wagon gait to the Co-operative Commonwealth.

The People's Party sprung into existence as the political echo to the cry for help which the impoverished small producer was sending up all over the West and South. To this party flocked all those who had failed in the struggle for a place within the old parties, who scented the prospect of pie galore in steering the enthusiasm of the honest discontents in the proper channel. These unclean birds of prey of the Peffer type were not mistaken. They exploited the spirit of revolt so well that to-day they sit secure in the saddle on the backs of their dupes.

The rank and file who honestly meant the curses they hurled at tyranny, but who were unenlightened as to the real cause of that tyranny and the only way to remove it, were easily caught in the net spread by those who fish in the troubled waters of misery. The party grew by leaps and bounds and by the time it had reached baloon-like dimensions, it had attracted to itself all the feather heads and freaks who dubbed themselves "me-too socialists," and who sneered at the Socialist Labor Party as "too slow," and said: "the S. L. P. tactics repel Americans," "the People's Party is a short cut to Socialism," etc., etc. Most of this was mouthed parrot-like by flighty folk who did not realize what nonsense they were talking, but it was originated by the leaders who sought to destroy what they could not exploit—the Socialist Labor Party.

**The men who were teaching the doctrine that the emancipation of the people must be achieved by the working class, politically united upon class-conscious lines, refused to be swept off their feet by the popular wave. Despite entreaties from good-hearted but weak-headed friends, vilification from strong-headed and evil-hearted foes, treachery from within and assaults from outside the ranks, they steered the battleship of the proletariat clear from any entanglements and the course of events has demonstrated their wisdom in standing "True to the Truth and faithful tho' the world was arrayed for the Lie."**

In its fall the People's party drags down with it two political lies whose legs are worn out, i. e., the "coming our way," lie and the "step at a time," lie. The first proceeded on the theory that, if you ram a lot of Nonsense into a man's head you thereby push out the Nonsense already taught him and make it easy to show him the Sense. This second lie denied the class-struggle and assumed the possibility of compromise between the slave and his master.

There is no place in American politics to-day for more than three parties. The plutocrats who own the powerful machinery of production; the cockroach capitalists who uphold the private ownership that is destroying them, and the revolutionary working class that fights for possession of the machinery. The People's party was an effort to unite these latter two on a platform which would not help the working class at all and would only delay the doom of the middle class. It was the old story of the proletariat being used to pull chestnuts out of the fire for the would-be exploiter.

The workingmen who were buncoed by these populist leaders, together with the young wage-workers, who are just entering the political fight, could benefit by this object lesson. The People's party was so "broad" that anybody could find room in it; its vote went over a million and it elected Governors, Senators, etc.; it sneered at the class-struggle—and IT DIED. The Socialist Labor Party fights only for the working class, it is as narrow as logic and as uncompromising as truth; its vote increases steadily year after year and—IT LIVES.

The Democrat swallowed the Pop. Next we will make the Republican swallow the Democrat and then—then the true struggle will start, a titanic struggle between the Robber Class under the banner of the Republican party, and the now plundered Working Class under the standard of the Socialist Labor Party.

The future and final result is no less certain than the intermediary result, the malodorous downfall of the People's party prophesied by the Socialists was.

## WAGE WORKERS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.

Nowhere in the United States is the capitalist class more arrogantly vicious than in Allegheny county. In no other part of the country is there a more criminal set of political heelers and crooks, and nowhere else do the enemies of the working class more openly boast of their efforts to repress with brute force the educational work of those wage slaves who have so manfully taken up the task of organizing the plundered and enslaved wage workers to accomplish their own emancipation at the ballot-box.

All know the frightful poverty and sordid misery which Republican and Democratic rule have brought to the wage worker of Pittsburg, Allegheny, Homestead, Braddock, and all that region lit up by the glare of the furnaces that shrivel and burn the overworked bodies of the wage slaves. No need to tell of the slavish conditions imposed on the men, and the women, yes, and the children by the owners of the mills, factories, stores and railroads.

It is important for the working class to know the steps which its enslavers are taking in Allegheny county, to hinder the work of those who are trying to free our class from the chains which the capitalist fastens on us.

Here, as elsewhere, those who produce all wealth must humbly beg for work; and accept the terms imposed by their employer. They live in hovels, wear shoddy and eat the cheapest and meanest food. The reason is simply that they do not own the mills, factories, mines, stores, and railroads in which they work. Those who do own them are rich and comfortable.

Now the only way in which the working class can become the owners of these things is to get possession, first of the law-making power, then legislate in the interest of that class. It is clearly their interest that all should enjoy the comforts of life.

This is what the Socialist Labor Party advocates, and for teaching this on the street-corners of Pittsburg and Allegheny, the candidate for Vice-President of that party, Valentine Remmel, a glass-worker whose home is in Pittsburg, was arrested and sentenced to pay a fine or go to jail. For teaching this gospel of Freedom, Socialist speakers were insulted and attacked by toughs and bums hired by Republican and Democratic politicians at the corner of East and Ohio streets in Allegheny, on Monday evening, August 27. For teaching this truth that will make the workers free, the Socialist Labor Party is denounced by the newspapers of Pittsburg and Allegheny in the vilest language the flunkeys who are hired to write for them can command. **The Socialist Labor Party is the third great political party in Pennsylvania; it is the only party of the working class in the United States, and yet, the Republican and Democratic politicians, and the newspapers of Allegheny county, dare to atempt to suppress the open-air meetings of that party.**

Wage workers, the capitalists despise you; their minions, the Republican and Democratic politicians, treat you with contempt. They rob you of the wealth you produce and would now rob you of your right to protest.

This is your fight. "He who would be free, himself must strike the blow." You can make your enemy fear and respect you by smashing him at the ballot-box. Instead of treating you as dogs he will tremble before you as before an aroused lion, if you show your manhood on election day by voting for the glass-worker they arrested and his running mate. Vote for Joseph Francis Malloney, of Massachusetts, the machinist, and Valentine Remmel, of Pittsburg, Pa., the glass-worker.

Between now and election see to it that your comrades in the shop hear about the Socialist Labor Party remedy and what the Republican and Democratic politicians are doing to head off its work.

Vote for free speech.
Vote for more wealth.
Vote as you strike.
Vote for Malloney and Remmel.

## THE OPEN ENEMY VERSUS THE SNEAK.

"Inspection of one of the books of one of the largest corporations here shows that two miners made over $70 each this month, two others $78.37 each, and two others $67.88 each. Helpers got from $45 to $47 each. One contract miner known to the correspondent averaged $125 a month."

This is the "New York World's" way of knifing the unfortunate victims of capitalist greed who are contemplating a strike in Hazelton, Pa. A black deliberate lie from the whole cloth, sent broadcast by this champion of Bryan, for the purpose of injuring the plundered and poverty-striken wage-slaves. We will let an outspoken enemy of the wage working class answer this lying sneak who attempts to pose a la Bryan as a "friend of labor:"

"American mine owners have reduced wages from time to time, until they are now at an extremely low figure, and this, too, notwithstanding the fact that the prices of coal are much higher than they have been for years. It would seem, therefore, that miners have a just cause for complaint, and should there be a general strike the men most likely would have the sympathy of the community."

This is from the "New York Press," an out and out capitalist organ, and, as such, an open enemy of the wage workers. Conservative and consistent, it upholds capitalism at all times. But it differs from "the friend of labor" yellow shrieker, in that it makes no pretence of friendship for the class it fights. This clipping from the "Press" is from an article written for the information of financiers as to the coal supply of the world. The yellow dreadful adroitly slips its tale of high wages into its news columns, but the story was invented by its "labor editor," or some other guttersnipe hireling in its office.

Between the so-called "labor paper" whose pure and simple corruption and course ignorance fills every decent wage worker with disgust, and the "friend of labor" yellow journal, whose mendacity has no bounds, there is a struggle going on as to which will gain the prize medal for vileness.

The working class has no worse enemies than these. Between them and the openly avowed supporters of the ruling class, the workingman can only make the choice a man makes between the foe who faces him openly and the cur, who fawns on him while looking for the chance to bite.

As the yellow journals and their brothers in crime, the so-called "labor papers" appeal to, and depend on the working class for support, it would be well to smash the sneaks by cutting off their supplies. Every penny given to those vampires helps to strengthen the arm which deals the working class such unmerciful blows. Cut off their supplies by refusing to patronize them, and use the money witheld to build up the only press that fights at all times for the rights of the working class, and you not only kill the sneaking enemy, but also sharpen the sword which will eventually cut down the open foe.

There is but one press entitled to the support of the wage worker: the Socialist Labor Party Press. The DAILY PEOPLE is the only paper published in English fit for a decent man to read.

Starve the sneak and sharpen the sword for the destruction of the open foe.

## THE PRAYER IN POLITICS.

The W. C. T. U. women are extremely wroth because the present recumbent of the White House has refused to suppress the canteen Devil. He has moreover aided and encouraged that enemy of prohibition, morality and the unofficial rumseller whose habitat is just over the line from the military reserve where soldiers are wont to barrack. **These ladies have linked themselves into an endless chain of prayer, and are going to imitate Emperor William's plan of drowning the enemy by a continuous performance on the prayer wheel.**

This plan appears to have several serious defects. If the efficacy of prayer to accomplish the purpose desired is admitted, what is the use of praying for the half-loafs? "That He will give the United States a better man for President (Falling out of a hammock would be hard work compared with that), who will be a total abstainer himself and will do all he can to overthrow the liquor traffic."

Four years ago these pious women were mostly praying for McKinley's election; whether he "bruk his pledge" since, we are not informed by the W. C. T. U., but it seems to be delicately hinted at in this passage: "one who will keep wine off the White House table."

But the canteen is the real bone of contention. Mac is to be wrestled with by the earnest petitioners; all on account of the canteen is he to be prayed out of his job.

Of the 75 or 80 millions of people in the United States, there may be as many as 25,000 who have a drinking acquaintance with the canteen. It is for the use of soldiers. "Soldiers have souls," says the W. C. T. U., "which must be saved from the demon, rum." "Soldiers have stomachs," says Mac, "which must be protected from the adulterated booze of the bootlegger and other un-official dealers in drinkables."

A weak stomach might incapacitate the soldier from the strenuous work of shooting unarmed strikers at home, or looting heathen palaces abroad. What effect the loss of his soul would have on one of these cheap jannisaries it would be hard to say. So far, the mercenary who foregathers with the chaplain, and sings psalms, has never allowed the roisterer who consorts with the bar-keep, and makes the air blue with curses, to outdo him in butchery.

The sniveling hypocrisy, the hardly concealed cynical blasphemy contained in this endless chain of prayer scheme is well worthy of those pharisees who pretend to attack drunkenness, one of the evil effects of the vicious social system, while supporting with might and main the cause of that evil: capitalism.

McKinley, a hypocrite himself, should be invited to join them in their prayer. He would be as sincere in desiring to remove himself from the White House as they are in desiring temperance.

## VOTE RIGHT AND ENERGETICALLY.

Vote for Malloney and Remmel for President and Vice-President. Vote for Corregan for Governor, and every other Socialist on the State ticket. Vote for a man whose political life is based upon the movement of the working class. If you are of that class because of the methods whereby you live, do not be a traitor to that class when it uses the greatest weapon ever weilded by any class that was fighting its way to victory.

It is not the man who waits, and waits throughout his life for the apples to fall in his lap that counts; it is the man who boldly shakes the tree and garners the fruit. The fruit of this political fight upon which we have entered is golden fruit, and nobody but ourselves has a right to it. We have but to say the word at the ballot box, and victory must be ours.

There have been many changes, uniformly for the worst, since we last had the opportunity to vote for a presidential candidate, and this year our forces meet an enemy that has more openly, more strongly, and more insultingly than ever wrested from us our rights and our liberties. The present year has seen the franchise taken from thousands of our fellow workingmen in the South, and has seen preparations made for the restriction of the franchise in the North. The Democrats were the active force in this crime, and the Republicans were the silent partners who profited by it.

The Socialist Labor Party insists that the real cause of the misery of the working class be examined, and when it is found that the remedy be applied. We have had enough of political nonsense at our expense, and not only do we say that Socialism is the remedy, but we demand that the remedy be applied. Every known capitalist curative has been tried, and matters have gone from bad to worse. We refuse longer to be subjects of their experiments, and as on us rests the whole social structure, we have a right to say whether or not it shall crush and brutalize us, or whether we shall use it for our own ends.

**A vote for Malloney and Remmel means more than a vote for a Socialist candidate in the past meant. The increase in our numbers will do much to make the work of reconstruction easier. The higher we build, the more the necessity becomes for straight-forward untiring, energetic work.**

**Vote for Malloney and Remmel! From Massachusetts to the Pacific, this is the oriflamme of the workers. It will be an effective protest against the maladministration, the abuse of power, the subjugation of the working class, the wanton murder, and the hideous degradation to which we have been subjected by the Democrats and the Republicans. It will mean more than a protest. It will be an initial step in bringing into the hands of the people the powers of government to be used for the benefit of the people.**

## THE ANTI IN POLITICS AND ELSEWHERE.

As the dirt is rattling down on the coffin of the People's Party and the mourners are wiping the last glistening tear from their whiskers, it is a good time to glance at the rise, growth and downfall of the late lamented, and to discover the reason of its upspringing and down-tumbling.

The Anti in politics has his counterpart in business, his cousin german, as it were. As loudly as the Anti this, or that, or both, old parties shouts in politics, his voice cannot drown the equally loud shout of the Anti-trust gentleman. These Antis have a common origin; their career is run along lines very much alike, and their finish is exactly the same: swallowed, gulped down, engulfed, benevolently assimilated by the very enemy they affected to fight.

In business, the Anti starts out with a flourish of flags and a blowing of trumpets, proclaiming that he is consecrated to the task of knocking the everlasting stuffing out of some trust, which has been playing havoc with the business of its one-time competitors. For a while the din is so terrible that the dupes who are lured to the support of this "not made by the trust" trust-smashing Anti cannot hear themselves thinking. However, the role which they are to enact is not a thinking part. They are simply—and the more simply the better—to buy stock in the "co-operative" or other concern which the Anti forms to fight the trust with, and into which he draws all those who refused to go into the trust. Then comes a period of bluster and bluff, and then the Anti sells out his plant to the trust. The capers of the "Anti-American Tobacco Trust" Company are yet fresh in the mind.

Just so with the political Anti. He beats the loud tom-tom of "revolt" against the "corrupt old party;" rallies the foes of the "machine;" carries on a campaign of meaningless noise for a longer or shorter period, then peters out and drops into the maw of the very party he pretended to have torn away from to fight.

In the period immediately preceding the downfall of a social system the most grotesque figures appear and perform all sorts of vagaries. They are but a reflex of the intellectual bankruptcy of a class that totters to its fall and clutches at every shadow which cunning rogues cast across its path to be-fool it. People's party movements; Municipal Ownership schemes; Anti-Trust crusades; Co-operative Colony swindles are only the mocking answer which the swindler in politics and business returns to the swan song of the small producer and the little business man—the middle class.

In politics and in business, the Anti is only the camp-follower who pillages the wounded.

## WHY VOTE FOR MALLONEY AND REMMEL.

The industrial news brings additional reasons for a strong vote for Malloney and Remmel. The latest indication of that breakup which the DAILY PEOPLE has pointed out as inevitable comes from the sugar refineries. They are to shut down because of "lack of raw material." The raw material in this case is not the product of the cane, or a supply of labor power, but simply a market that is already congested and a purchasing public that has a curtailed income, and consequently, a curtailed purchasing power.

**A man may not use iron and steel in his everyday life. He may wear his clothes until they fall from him because of their antiquity. He may refuse to build a home, and therefore stop the production of lumber, brick, lime, and paint. The last thing that he will deny himself, in an emergency, is food. The stoppage in sugar production means that there has been a stoppage in sugar consumption, and in the consumption of other food products. The amount ordinarily used in the course of a year is astonishing, and leads to the conclusion that it is one of the most necessary and the most widely used articles we have. If, at one blow, this production and use are cut off, the cause of it rests in the inability of the working class to purchase.**

We find that reason when we look over the field in other lines of manufacture. The shoe shops of New England and the middle west, the cotton mills of New England and the south, the mines, and the iron and steel mills of Pennsylvania, the lumber interests of the north, and the production of the various cereals used throughout the land, have witnessed disheartening depression. That depression could not be cured by electing Bryan, or by turning the nation into a temperance state. In the first case, the only ones to be benefitted would be the silver mine owners; in the second case, the prohibitionists could do nothing, because their minds are set on perpetuating capitalism, and at the same time removing one of its vile odors by killing off intemperance, which is almost a necessity to many, in order to blind them to the other ills from which they suffer.

There is but one solution of the problem. Society must cure itself. It must strike at the root of the disease, and eliminate it for good and all. This cannot be done by applying charitable plasters to a few of the fallen, or by nerving a few of the impotents on to a last run towards the grave. The remedy lies in the application of the principles of Socialism, and as the initial step, the election of Socialists to public office.

Every workingman owes to himself a duty. He should vote for Malloney and Remmel, and he should raise his brawny right hand and smash for good and all the squid and the leeches who are responsible for this "curtailment" of his means of living, but who never think of curtailing their own debauchery and wanton squandering of what others produce.

"I am holding my nose and voting for McKinley," says Governor Pingree. This precaution on the part of the smug gentleman who was going to solve the social problem via the potato patch, is a very wise one. Not only is McKinley in himself a malodorous proposition, but Pingree's bosom friend, the lately knocked-out Alger, is no blooming nosegay, nor yet would he be considered by connoisseurs as sweet smelling as a bottle of eau de cologne. You may kick out, you may walk on the crook if you will, but the embalmed beef odor clings around the place still. The tainted meat which sent so many soldier boys to the grave wafts its bad breath in the face of Alger's defenders, and compels the use of a clothes pin or the hand in shutting out the smell. No, Pingree is not to be blamed for "holding his nose."

There are plans under consideration in Fall River to cut wages next December. It is safe to say that this is not news, as such plans are always under consideration. Twenty-five thousand persons will be affected for the bad, and about one hundred persons will be affected for the good. Two hundred and fifty men, women and children, human beings with human necessities, are to be ground still further in order that one man, with human necessities, and also the instincts of the wolf and the vampire, may riot in luxury. The raise in wages which was announced as having taken place last year, affected the workers very little, as it was announced, but seldom enforced. This cut in wages—coming in the very depth of winter, when suffering is most dire—will affect everyone connected with it, as it will not only be announced, but it will also be rigidly enforced.

## Hurrah!

(Written for the Daily People by Little Billy, Newark, N. J.)

In the distance there is looming
Over want and mis'ry's form,
What will win—we hear it booming
As the surf in gale or storm.
It means mankind's true deliv'rance
From the tyrant rule of class,
That has held the world in bondage;
Deep in capital's morass.
Ho, a Hammer!
Heigh! An Arm!
Throughout the nation
We call alarm!
Hurrah for the Arm and Hammer, hurrah!
The Arm and Hammer, hurrah!

* * *

'Tis the struggle but beginning
For a life that's fit to live!
It will be a glorious winning—
Many a battle we will give!
Though the ea'my tried to rout us
By an ambush deeply laid,
Vict'ry proved to all the doubters
That our training's well repaid.

* * *

In olden times a champion bold and brave
Taught that men but brothers are;
Little heed though men since gave
To this teaching from afar.
Master always cruhsed his servants;
Master always ruled his slaves.
Brothers not to him, but vagrants;
Born to work—then, sink in graves.

* * *

Then have the end just as you wish it!
Strife or peace, it lies with YOU.
Peace not now—we vow you'll miss it,
Until the workers get their due.
Then we'll charge accounts and balance
All the woeful crimes and deeds
That have taxed a world's endurance,
In the reign of capital's creeds.
Refrain:

## Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—I don't object to Socialism; what I do object to is the style of its propaganda.

UNCLE SAM—For instance?

B. J.—For instance: the moment a Socialist opens his mouth, he must tell you you are a slave, a "wage slave" he calls it.

U. S.—Would you prefer him to keep the information for the end?

B. J.—Not at all; I don't want to hear that I am a slave, whether at the beginning or the end.

U. S.—But suppose you are a slave?

B. J.—But I am not.

U. S.—Do you employ yourself?

B. J.—No; but that don't make me a slave.

U. S.—Do you imagine that the capitalist who employs you would employ you and pay you wages if you produced less than he pays you?

B. J.—Well—no—not exactly.

U. S.—Nor otherwise. He employs you because you produce more than he pays you. You produce, we shall say, $4 worth of wealth a day and he gives you back $1 worth in wages.

B. J.—I have an idea he makes out of me more than that.

U. S.—So much the worse. Out of $4 worth that you produce he deprives you of $3.

B. J.—He surely does that.

U. S.—And that is why you are a slave, and that proves it.

B. J.—Not much, it don't; I'm not a slave; I am a free-born American.

U. S.—Do you know what is a slave? Just define the word.

B. J.—Well—a slave is; hem! yes; a slave—let me see. A slave—well.

U. S.—You evidently find a good deal of difficulty to hit upon a definition. That always is a sign of a man's being confused in his thoughts if he can't define his words. I'll tell you what a slave is: A slave is a human being who is forced to yield to another a part of the wealth he produces. The negro was a slave, not because his master could wallop him and brand him with hot irons, but because he was forced to yield part of the wealth he produced to that master. It was upon what he produced that the master lived, and he had to put up with the dry crust that his master left him.

B. J.—Well, that's so.

U. S.—I should smile "so." That that negro, besides being deprived of the bulk of his product and kept in dire poverty, was also walloped, and otherwise maltreated, was only an intensification of slavery. His slavery was complete by his having to work for another. And that is your case and that of all workingmen. The wealth that you produce you are not allowed to keep. You must yield a part of, and a pretty big chunk of it, to somebody else. If you don't like it, you must starve; you can't earn your living without you submit to the condition of a slave, without you sell yourself in wage slavery. And that's all there is about it.

B. J.—That's not all there is about it.

U. S.—What else is there about it?

B. J.—A good deal.

U. S.—Let's hear it.

B. J.—I'll tell you. I would be a slave indeed, being a workingman, but for one thing——

U. S.—And that is?

B. J.—For one thing I can do and the negro couldn't.

U. S.—And what's that?

B. J.—The negro had to stay where he was; but if one employer doesn't suit me I can shake him and hunt up another, see?

U. S. (breaks out in a horse laugh)—No, I don't see, and you either. See here, you innocent: Was the negro a slave because of a certain master or because he had to yield the sweat of his brow to a master?

B. J.—Because he had to sweat for his master.

U. S.—For A master.

B. J.—Well, yes; for A master.

U. S.—It mattered not who was the master, the negro was SLAVE.

B. J.—Just so.

U. S.—And that's just your case. You may shake off a master; but unless you are willing to starve, you must forthwith look for another master—and there you are in slavery.

B. J.—The deuce!

U. S.—How do you like it?

B. J. (in a collapsed condition)—I'm done for!

U. S.—No; you are not. A slave you are, a wage slave; all workingmen, all employees, whether they work intellectually or manually, are wage slaves. But they are not done for unless they want to be. All of us wage slaves have a ballot in our hands. With that ballot we can free ourselves if we plump it for that political platform that demands the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class. That's the only difference between us and the negro of old. And rightly do the Socialists proceed when they emphasize the fact that we ARE SLAVES. It may shock us; but we need a shock to awaken us from our stupor.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

### The Pittsburg Parade.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—The following are a few notes on the pure and simple parade held here to-day.

There were about 2000 men in line, with the labor fakirs as usual in front in carriages, the dues-paying dupes in the centre, and middle-class "peesiness" men in the rear.

The stone masons had a wagon advertising Clark Bros., stone contractors. Both Trust and anti-Trust beer companies had floats advertising their beer. Laundry wagons and all the middle-class "peesiness" men made up a good part of the affair.

With the "labor fakirs," or rather, labor exploiters in front, the capitalist exploiter in the rear, the exploited, class-unconscious proletarians who marched afoot presented a pitiable sight from every point of view. It was a fit illustration of the ignorance and impotence of the pure and simple trades union, and it showed the necessity of true trade unionism, as advocated by the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. But the day is fast coming when the proletarians who formed the center of this parade will become class-conscious, and then, and not until then, will Labor Day be celebrated in Pittsburg as it should be.

On that day the labor fakir instead of riding in a carriage will be denounced as a traitor to his class, on that day it will not be possible to use the proletarians of Pittsburg to march in parade, so that the fakir can show the capitalist politician how many dupes he has and to advertise the adulterated goods of the "peesiness" men. Then will there be cohesive power that will not only be a class-conscious defiance to all exploiters of labor, but it will resound with vigor at the ballot-box on election day.

Some of the leaders of this parade are worthy of attention: Thomas Grundy, all-around labor crook, City Weighmaster in the 32d Ward, expelled member of the Socialist Labor Party, a me-too Socialist who howls against the trusts, and then votes the Republican ticket to keep his job. W. D. Mahon, president of Amalgamated Street Railway Union, who lately advised the strikers of St. Louis to run a bus-line in opposition of a modern electric road, president of the Board of Arbitration of Michigan, right-hand man to embalmed beef Alger's friend, Pingree of Detroit, and all-around labor ignoramous and misleader. John Fernan, "just as good a Socialist as you are," and who is bringing the Knights of Labor our way, a cigarmaker with not enough brain with which to get a headache, a side-partner of John Parsons who puts in his time denouncing James Hayes, another labor fakir of the same type. Fernan's stock-in-trade consists of his dislike for work, and his willingness to collect dues from the K. of L. dupes, and serve on committees at so much per.

But these parasites are fast losing their power, thanks to the class-conscious, educational work of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A., and through the DAILY PEOPLE, which is fast nailing these leeches to the maststaff of crookdom, and when this is accomplished, then labor demonstrations in Pittsburg will be as different from yesterday as vigorous manhood is from toddling infancy.

H. J. SCHADE,
District Organizer, S. T. & L. A.
Pittsburg, September 3.

### That Yellow Trust Smasher and its Yellow Editorials.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—On the 9th day of July there appeared an editorial under the heading "Bryan and Stevenson" in which its brain-lacking trust smasher proclaims them to be free from the taints of plutocracy, also telling us what a grait Adlai E. it is, being an old-fashioned Democrat and a typical citizen of the West. After reading it through I wrote and asked that yellow "friend of labor" if he really meant what he wrote, for when we look up the career of that Adlai E. we find him to be an exploiter of the ruthless kind and an enemy of the working class.

If that yellow "Journal" that has the nerve to call itself the "friend of labor" should doubt it, he will please look up the official report of Ford's, the labor statistician of the State of Illinois, and he will learn how much Adlai Stevenson is free from plutocracy and privilege. Of course, my letter was not published, and still believe that it never will be. Why? Because to print such a letter would be for that yellow "friend of labor" to admit its ignorance, and giving its readers some light and facts, but such is not the motto of that "trust smasher" and "friend of the working class."

A worker whom yellow journals cannot fool.
F. BRITZ.

### Railroad "Records."

To the DAILY PEOPLE—Jim Hill, prince of railroad slave-drivers, and president of the Great Northern Railway, has of late kindly granted to his overworked and underpaid employes the privilege of buying stock in the concern which exploits their labor. This was a good advertising scheme for the "magnanimous." Jim Hill, and at the same time a plan likely to make the employes of the road more docile under the brutal treatment they receive on this, the worst wage paying line in the Northwest; and less able to protest against "economy" which means less wages for the workers and more profits for the stockholders.

But there is another side to the shield; one which proves to the railroaders not only the falseness of Hill's professed friendship, but his determination to boycott and blacklist those who have in the past had the manhood to resist his oppression.

On entering the employ of this company, a railroad man must fill out his record since, January 1, 1894, and account for every day he spent since that time, with witnesses and references, and finally to sign the following document, which is almost as revolting to a self-respecting workingman as to sign the Standard Oil Company's permits for miners in Idaho, the story of which is told so graphically in T. A. Hickey's "Story of the Bull Pen."

Here is the badge of servitude that the American working class must assume in order to obtain employment with this "labor-loving" capitalist, James J. Hill:

"In order that the G. N. Ry. Co. may be fully informed as to my personal character and my qualifications for the position for which I have made application, I REFER TO EACH OF MY FORMER EMPLOYERS, and request and AUTHORIZE EACH OF THE SAID COMPANIES, for whom I have formerly worked, TO GIVE TO THE ABOVE NAMED COMPANY ALL INFORMATION THEY MAY BE IN POSSESSION OF, WHETHER SHOWN BY MY PERSONAL RECORD OR OTHERWISE, as to my personal character and also my qualifications for the position I have herein applied for, AND THE REASON WHY I WAS DISCHARGED OR QUIT SERVICE, UPON ANY INQUIRY THAT MAY BE MADE OF THEM, by said Great Northern Railway Company.

Sig. ..............................

HOW AND WHERE PREVIOUSLY OCCUPIED.

Applicant must give here his continuous record in regular order in which it occurred.

Names and present postoffice addresses of TWO RESPONSIBLE PERSONS MUST BE SHOWN TO VERIFY PERIODS DURING WHICH THE APPLICANT MAY HAVE BEEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Names and present postoffice addresses of employers must be shown for periods during which the applicant may have been engaged in other than railway service.

Use one line only for each reference.

By voting for McKinley or Bryan, a workingman endorses such and other worse insults put upon him by the Gold and Silver Bug; Trust and Anti-Trust capitalist class.

A vote for Malloney and Remmel, candidates of the Socialist Labor Party; is a protest against such tyranny and a slap in the face at the Jim Hill crowd of capitalists who ferret out their workingmen's past history, just as they look up the pedigree of their prize bulls.

WASHINGTON.
Spokane, Wash., Aug. 28, 1900.

### The "Hands" Don't Count.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—I should like to congratulate the Socialist Labor Party on publishing such an up-to-date workingman's daily paper as the DAILY PEOPLE. It shows that the working class is capable of much greater things than it is credited with by the prostitute press and the yellow journals. I hope you will continue to advocate the cause of the workingman which has no paper but THE PEOPLE to champion it; although there are such vile sheets as the "New York Journal" and "San Francisco Examiner," which call themselves "An American paper for the American people." We are not considered "the people" by any of these papers. We are simply styled "the wage earners," and when the factory or the shop shuts down we are "tramps."

Waiting for a street car the other night, I got into conversation with a Tacoma business man. He was telling me, a new-comer in town, about the residences on the road to Steilacoom, some twelve miles out. Said he, "Tacoma people live out there in the summer and do business in town."

"But," said I, "are those who do business in town, the only 'people' in Tacoma?"

"Well, of course," was the reply, "there's the mill and factory hands, and railroad men, they live over here." He forgot to add what was no doubt in his mind, "but they don't count."

No fellow workingmen, WE DON'T COUNT, only when profits are to be made out of our hard toil, and then we are "the hands."

But election day is coming. Then for one short day we shall be "the people," that is those of us who have not been disfranchised. Then let us assert our right to recognition by voting for the workingmen candidates of the Socialist Labor Party. We did at one time put our trust in the K. of L. and other organizations, many of us voted for Bryan in '96; but a change has come with experience. We have seen the K. of L. go down. We have seen the A. F. of L. made the refuge of fakirs, and know that it offers no solution of our difficulties. Many of us see now that Bryan and the Fusion party are just as much in the hands of the capitalist class as the Republicans.

The Socialist Labor Party promises nothing but explains the causes of our poverty and sufferings, and tells us we must emancipate ourselves. This has the right ring about it; and I for one am convinced that the S. L. P. is right and is the only body that stands up manfully for the workers. I am going to do all I can to get my fellow workers to see it, and to read the DAILY PEOPLE, and then to vote the S. L. P. ticket on election day.

J. S.
Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 28, 1900.

### Pierpont Morgan.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—J. Pierpont Morgan, founder of the Anthracite Coal Trust, is now the most conspicuous and powerful man in the world.

John D. Rockefeller undoubtedly possesses a larger fortune, but Mr. Morgan controls by his iron will five times the capital, and ten times the number of men controlled by the President of the Standard Oil Company.

Mr. Morgan has recently accomplished what many millionaires have sought to do in vain for many years. He has obtained the practical control of the anthracite coal production of the United States; not by consolidating railroads, but by securing by lease or purchase under an almost obsolete charter in Pennsylvania nearly all the independent coal producers. Besides this giant combination, organized secretly under the name of the Temple Company, Mr. Morgan exercises absolute control by holding a majority of the stocks of these railroads:

The Northern Pacific, with 4,999 miles and $24,000,000 gross earnings last year.

The Reading, 1,365 miles and $44,000,000 gross arenings.

The Erie, 2,271 miles and $35,000,000 gross earnings.

The Lehigh Valley, 2,168 miles and $19,000,000 gross earnings.

The Southern Railway, 5,256 miles and $21,000,000 gross earnings.

The stocks of all these are deposited with Mr. Morgan under a voting trust giving him absolute control for a term of years; but in the case of the Lehigh Valley the control is vested in a finance committee of which one of Mr. Morgan's partners is chairman. The same partner represents Morgan in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad organization, conducted by the banking house of Speyer & Company. Morgan is thus the autocratic ruler of all except the Baltimore and Ohio; and in that he has a large interest. These systems combined make 19,028 miles of railway, whose employees number 88,000 men, and whose gross earnings last year were $179,000,000. They own or hold 24,770,473 acres of land.

The employees of the Morgan railroads exceed the entire establishment of the British Navy, excepting Marines. If they were disembarked in New York, and marched through the city in close columns of four they would stretch in almost a solid mass from the Battery to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street. In a single line arm's length apart. They would stretch from New York to Wilmington, Del. Morgan's roads move 200,000 cars. Made into one train, at a very moderate estimate, it would be 1,264 miles long without counting 4,600 locomotives. The landed estate of the Morgan roads, the acres which they till and from which they dig coal or cut lumber, exceeds in area the combined Kingdoms of Holland, Denmark and Belgium, which supports over 13,500,000 people. Mr. Morgan's railroads might exchange acre for acre, measured by territory alone, with the five New England States, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and, when he has acquired every inch of those States he would have 3,378,560 acres of land left. The head of this billion dollar trust—the first ever organized in the world—is the most formidable figure in the word's finance. He wears everything in the way of clothes that smacks of the Strand. He has the shoulders and waist of a pugilist; a clean-shaved chin, with lips that close like a steel trap. He is no exception to the rule that all despots in the world's history have always big noses. He has iron-gray hair, rather thin at the top of his head, a mustache lightly tinged with gray, and tremendous hands, which he uses with unusual grace?

Mr. Morgan's eyes will never be forgotten by any one who talks with him for five minutes. They are very large, with overhanging brows, and the pupils have the rare color of highly polished steel. When there is any feeling or passion behind them they take all the colors of a chameleon. No one has seen another pair of eyes like them. They dart fire; they blaze with passion, or they glow like iron at white heat. They have the power of penetration of the X-ray. It is said of one railraod president who once interviewed him that when Mr. Morgan looked at him intently he felt as though his flesh and bones were transparent, while his very soul (?) was laid bare to Mr. Morgan's eyes.

In the Broad street office of the firm there is a series of vaults, which were built five years ago as large any one of them as an ordinary two-story house to hold the $700,000,000 of $800,000,000 worth of stocks of railroads which were put in Mr. Morgan's hands. He deputizes his power over these vast corporations as to his half a dozen partners. They keep a watchful eye as to the administration of these railroads, whose gross revenues would pay the entire expenses of Canada, Mexico, Venezuela, the United States of Colombia and the whole of Central America, with $42,000,000 of receipts left over annually as working capital for other countries. Mr. Morgan's roads' gross revenue would pay the entire expenses of Spain and leave $29,000,000 over. His railroads' income is more than half as great as that of the Kingdom of Italy, which maintains seventeen battleships, eighteen cruisers, 272 torpedo crafts, 24,000 sailors and an army of 231,000 soldiers.

But if it were desired to keep Mr. Morgan's railroad revenue in this country it might be used to pay the entire cost of administration in every State and territory in the entire Union. This power, wielded by one man, is infinitely greater than that of the President. It is greater than that of many kings, because kings are restrained by Parliaments and Ministers, but Mr. Morgan may remove any one of his railroad presidents at will, and through the president any employee in 88,000 great or small.

Such power may be compared to that of the Czar or the Sultan of Turkey, and yet it is greater because it reaches into the very HOMES of the people. If he chooses to exert his power it is immediately felt, for better or worse, in the homes of thirty million consumers of anthracite coal. No one but himself can approximately estimate Mr. Morgan's wealth, and probably he could not guess within a million of the true figure. He has MADE from one to five million dollars by each of the reorganization schemes, in each case recreating property destroyed or plundered by the mismanagement or villainy of others. By the purchase of $62,000,000 of bonds from the Cleveland Administration Morgan made three or four million clear profit. When five years ago the New York Central found it necessary to issue 45,000 shares of new stock, Morgan, by his personal recommendation, sold the entire block of stock in Europe for $4,590,000, making a personal commission, it was reported at the time, of $500,000.

At sixty-three Mr. Morgan has probably amassed nearly as large a fortune as the late Jay Gould, and it is mounting very rapidly in these days, for besides his railroads he has a controlling interest in many other corporations, like the General Electric Company, which is earning more than 10 per cent on its twenty millions of stock. There is not a clerk in his employ who is not in occasional personal contact with Mr. Morgan and he knows the minutest detail of every clerk's business better than the clerk himself? When he turns those frightful eyes on a clerk critically the clerk feels like a poor worm and is dumb. When he speaks sharply to a partner the blood for a second stands still in the partner's veins.

"Just see the power of example," said an habitue of the Morgan banking-house the other day. "You see Mr. Morgan bullies his partners, his partners bully the chiefs of departments; the chiefs bully the head clerks; these bully the under clerks, who in turn bully the office boys, and they, in turn, poor little chaps, scare the life out of the outside messenger boys who come in here with stock certificates and checks for delivery. So it goes right down the line."

In strange contrast with his disregard of men's feelings is his passionate affection for dogs. His kennels at Cragston-on-the-Hudson are the finest in America. Apart from his vast hunger for power—forceful, absolute, personal power—Mr. Morgan has two fads, yachts and collie dogs.

When he is about to order the anthracite coal mines shut down and forty thousand men thrown temporarily out of employment to restrict production and raise prices, Morgan invites the railway presidents out on his yacht to receive his orders. When he wishes to bestow upon a man the highest mark of his personal friendship he sends him a collie dog. Mr. Morgan has only once been defeated. His second bond syndicate, organized to buy $200,000,000 in Government bonds from the Cleveland administration at about $18,000,000 less than the market price, failed through the power of Public Sentiment and the publicity which the press invoked.

But in his new Coal Trust—the first billion-dollar combine ever organized—Mr. Morgan has undertaken a vastly greater scheme, and one that means hundreds of millions in the future to the COAL CONSUMERS, whereas the bond syndicate means only a temporary sacrifice of profit to the Government.

H. S. LAW.
New York, August 30, 1900.

### Poetry and Painting Again.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—Your correspondent C. C. Crolly, in his criticism on Markham's "Man with the Hoe," bases his stand on a narrow conception of poetry.

It is a narrow view which holds that poetic emotion is aroused only by metrical language portraying action. Poetic emotion, in a more liberal sense, indicates the esthetic feelings engendered by an object in any state, whether in motion or at rest,—expressed in any way, graphically, pictorially or plastically. Action itself consists of nothing more than a series of rapidly changing positions of repose, so that there is little difference whether the emotion be excited by the contemplation of one of these positions or of the whole series, provided the one or all contain the element essential to awaken the esthetic emotion. Whether we contemplate a craggy sea-shore, a placid lake, the sky flooded with gold, a glimmering vale, human beings in attitudes of repose,—or a panoramic battle, a wild storm, scurrying ships, soaring birds or ceaseless-moving crowds, the emotion called forth is the same,—in the different cases varying only in intensity.

Further your correspondent holds that the process of perceiving a picture differs essentially from the mode of perceiving an action,—that the former does not excite esthetic emotion, while the latter does,—basing his distinction, for the former, on physiological grounds, and, for the latter, on psychological grounds, —two attitudes obviously irreconcilable in the present consideration. The process of present consideration. The process of perceiving an object in repose in no wise differs from the mode in which an object in action is perceived. It cannot be conceived how any argument can be advanced to substantiate a distinction between the feelings aroused by hearing the desciption of a scene and by hearing the narration of an action. Neither psychology nor physiology warrant any such distinction. The final effects produced by the perception of both the object in repose and the object in action are essentially the same. It is thus, that we can view the "Man with the Hoe" with the same esthetic emotion that we view "The Charge of the Light Brigade," since the beauties of the one are just as easily perceptible as those of the other.

If a poem that can be described as a word-picture violates the tenets of true poetry, then many of the master-pieces of English literature must be condemned as unworthy and as not being poems at all; even as your correspondent would classify the "Man with the Hoe." "The Descriptive Sketches" of Wordsworth, "Kubla Khan" of Coleridge, and the most sublime portions of "Paradise Lost," "Prometheus Unbound," "Hyperion," "Manfred," "Thanatopsis," etc., would alike have to be doomed. By the sweeping line of demarkation which he would establish between what poetry is and what is not poetry, all abstraction, which forms so vast a portion of poetry and which in its nature contains no idea of action, would have to be poetically annihilated.

To set forth an object in repose is as much in the province of poetry as to narrate an action.

B. R.-M. S.
New York, August 26, 1900.

### Syracuse Letter.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The Socialist Labor Party is making a warm campaign in this vicinity. It gathers fresh strength every week. Eight open-air meetings were held during the last week here, and also in Auburn, Camillus and Split Rock. Our speakers had large audiences. Comrade Peter Damm, of Chicago, gave an interesting speech at two of the open-air meetings, and was heartily appreciated.

About a month ago the State Fair Commission ordered every building in the grounds repainted. This was heralded with joy by the local painters' union, but the weather turning very warm, the firm who had the contract found it impossible to get as many union men as they needed, and filled in with non-union men. They were painting on the roofs at that time, but when they started painting the sides of the buildings the weather having moderated and enough men being on hand a boycott was placed on the Fair on account of paying less than their scale, and also on account of the hiring of non-union men. The matter of wages was soon adjusted but the question of unionism was not. During the dispute that followed the painting of the building was finished. The union men declared that the buildings should be PAINTED OVER AGAIN by union labor and failing in this it proceeded to push the boycott. The union sent a letter of grievances to one of the local newspapers which the paper refused. So they declared the paper "unfair," and took the matter to the Trade Assembly where the matter of the State Fair was upheld while that of the newspaper was put in the hands of the grievance committee. Before the Trades Assembly could meet again the Painter's Union held a meeting and declared all differences settled. The International Secretary of the union which had all this trouble also belongs to the Workingman's Political Alliance, an organization composed of labor fakirs who are trying to get crumbs from either of the old parties through the aid of their unionism. It is said that they are trying to get the International Secretary of the Painter's Union into the Assembly and raised all this row in order to gain notoriety and votes.

Another instance of pure and simpledom: A firm by the name of Schloss sent a couple of wagons to Hartford, Ct. They were returned because they lacked the union label. The head of the firm then called his employees together and had them form a union in order to obtain the union label, which they did very promptly. At the bidding of their master they were willing enough to organize in order to help him out!

E. S.
Syracuse, N. Y., August 26.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—The correct principles advocated by the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance become ever more strongly apparent.

1. On August 11, I spoke at a meeting held under the auspices of Section Cleveland, O. Onthe opposite corner there was ameeting held under the auspices of the Central Labor Union of Cleveland, to protest against the granting of franchises, but the thing was a complete fiasco, whereas our meeting was a complete success.

Mr. T. F. Tensing and Jack Barnetson—local labor fakirs, the latter A $3 AND EXPENSES A DAY WALKING DELEGATE—became angry at our success, and fearing the dues-payers would be induced to refuse to support the fakirs, financially and otherwise, they proceeded to save the country once more in the following skillful manner: One local there had invited, billed and advertised me as the speaker of their Picnic held on August 12. The above mentioned worthies at once (after Saturday's meeting) decided that I was DANGEROUS, and would not let me speak at said Picnic. They said THEY were the Union and would run things to suit themselves.

2. On August 20, I arrived in Syracuse. I learned that Mr. Schlosser, a big carriage and wagon manufacturer organized a union. It came about this way: Mr. Schlosser could sell a few more wagons if he had a "Union Label." Within 24 hours he had "convinced" all his employees that unions were a good thing [Mr. Sam. Gompers: "As a member of the American Federation of Labor I move you to appoint Mr. Schlosser as a "General Organizer"; he uses with effect CONVINCING ARGUMENTS, and can keep our rotten ship afloat for a few years longer]. Well, the boys joined, or rather, formed a union. Mr. Schlosser is a Republican, and says that socialist politics should be kept out of the union, as the president informed me of this shortly before I spoke at a meeting, but Alliance people don't do always as they are told.

3. On August 27, I arrived in Binghampton, N. Y. After a long chase for the president of our local union, I found his mother who informed me that her husband and her boys were speaking at a Democratic mass-meeting (one of the boys is the president). I followed the brass band and listened to several speakers, who were engaging themselves in smashing the trusts.

Several people told me that the O'Neil family was seated on the stage, hence I could not see the president. The following day I found that the O'Neil family has quite a large Carriage and Wagon Factory. To sum up: The Cleveland fakirs BELIEVE in Debs; but walking delegate Mr. Barnetson does NOT believe in burning all bridges behind him, for in my presence he stopped an office-holding Republican politician, went with him into a private chamber and held a private conference. Questioned by me in a round-about-way he said: "I am 'a Socialist too' but I don't believe in squealing because a victory never has been won by squealing; if you are a Socialist keep it for yourself!"

The union there promises the bosses the work which "organized labor" controls if he compels his employees to join the union. In other words: You give us dues-payers and we act as a business-agent for you so that you get more work—more profit. The Syracuse union is altogether from its very inception a boss-union. The Binghamton union is now defunct, but when it was alive, the sons of a carriagemaker for whom they worked, were the highest officials; and on top of this they are ACTIVE Democrats.

Three cheers for "Trade Unionism!" It's not going to die—the bosses will help us to organize the workers, and when wages are so low that they cannot pay the dues, the masters will pay them for us, as Mr. Schlosser of Syracuse did. No, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is all wrong! We shall not go out of business, our leader, Sammy Gompers, will surely recognize the "good work" these business-men do for us and take them in the fold!

The UNIONIZING which is going on throughout the land by the bosses and labor fakirs results either into DUES or profit; about an increase of the wages of the workers both have nothing to say —that comes later on, so they say.

Yours fraternally
PETER DAMM,
General Organizer of the Carriage and Wagon Workers International Union.
Albany, August 29, 1900.

# Socialist Leaflets

FOR THE

## CAMPAIGN OF 1900.

Until Election Day
The Price is Reduced to

**$1.25 per Thousand**

With Malloney on his campaign tour, the campaign of 1900 may be said to be opened. The next two months will be great months for making Socialists. Oftentimes a good speech will set a workingman to thinking, but in order that his ballot may be landed in the ballot box for the Socialist Labor Party, that speech must be followed up by literature every line of which is adapted to hammering home the truths of Socialism. The following leaflets, PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, are well adapted for this work. Sections and individuals should keep a supply on hand. Until election day the price is reduced from $1.50 to $1.25 per thousand.

## LEAFLETS IN ENGLISH.

### Why American Workingmen Should Be Socialists.

This leaflet has had a large sale and is an excellent one to begin with. It presents in plain language the salient features of capitalist oppression. The machinery question is briefly treated, as well as some of the causes of low wages. The effect of competition on the working class is clearly explained, and the fundamental principles of society under the Socialist Republic are briefly sketched.

### Socialism.

This leaflet is an excellent follower for "Why American Workingmen Should Be Socialists." It consists of an address by the late William Watkins, of Ohio. It traces the development of production from the days when the mechanic owned his tools to the present, with the tools owned by the capitalist; and this is an important point that should be hammered home; if a workingman will once get it into his head that the changes which will bring the ownership of the means of production into harmony with the method of production, he is well on his way to the Socialist Labor Party. The effect of machinery on the working class is graphically shown, and a clear presentation of the aims and objects of Socialism and Socialists is given.

### The Trust.

McKinley and Bryan both proclaim their hostility to the Trust. The trust magnates, however, seem to know a thing or two, for about as many of them belong to the Bryan brand of capitalism as to the McKinley brand. Neither the Democratic capitalists nor the Republican capitalists know anything about the causes of the trust, its development, or its future. The leaflet, "The Trusts," treats the trust as an instrument of production, and traces its development through the various stages of capitalism. The effect of the trust on the working class, the middle class, and the capitalist class is tellingly portrayed. "The Trust" is an excellent leaflet for the present campaign.

### A Plain Statement of Facts.

You can't get around a fact; and this leaflet is especially designed for people who desire facts. Taking as a basis the figures of the last census, it is shown that the working class can buy back with their wages but 23 per cent. of the wealth they produce. To this one glaring fact of capitalist robbery others of the same tenor are added, and before the concluding paragraph is reached the leaflet covers the capitalist system of production as it affects the working class. It closes with a ringing plea for the workingmen to vote with the Socialist Labor Party for the abolition of capitalism and the unfurling of the banner of the Socialist Republic.

### The Class Struggle.

"The Class Struggle" will do good work any where and every where. The first part of the leaflet treats of the class struggle in general, and then gets down to business with the capitalist class and the working class. The development of the two classes is treated in an interesting manner, and the nature of the class struggle between them is clearly shown. The leaflet demonstrates that the working class is bound to succeed the capitalist class as the ruling class, and then develops the Socialist Republic.

### Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party Toward Trade Unions.

The labor fakirs are doing their best to spread the impression that the Socialist Labor Party is opposed to trade unions. It is true that the Socialist Labor Party is opposed to trade unions of the Samuel Gompers brand, which are used by the capitalists to more thoroughly exploit the working class. But the Socialist Labor Party has always been the organizer of bona fide trade unions—trade unions that keep their vision fixed on the Socialist Republic, and in the meantime give the boss a black eye whenever they can. This leaflet traces the growth of capitalism through its various stages, and shows that the organizations of labor must be different in those different stages. Unions that could do great work in the early days of capitalism, find themselves helpless in modern times—the pure and simple union is valueless. The bona fide labor union is then developed. The wage earner who reads this leaflet can but agree with the "Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party Toward Trade Unions."

## LEAFLETS IN GERMAN.

### Onkel Sam und Bruder Jonathan.

(Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.)

This leaflet contains a reproduction of four of the best "Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan" dialogues. "Brother Jonathan" has a head that is full of economic kinks, and "Uncle Sam" straightens them out in great shape. "Brother Jonathan" first believes in the good old time plan of quitting a job if you don't like it, and letting the next fellow go to work in peace—strikes are wrong. "Uncle Sam" demolishes this theory by showing that it is often by strikes that the working man keeps from starving. The army of the unemployed is next taken up, and it is shown that the "army of the unemployed is the dagger wielded by the capitalist class to stab the working class."

The third dialogue is very interesting. Machinery has been introduced into the factory where "Brother Jonathan" earns his living, and he is thrown out of work. Consequently he is imbued with a wild desire to smash up the machinery. It does not take long for "Uncle Sam" to straighten him out on that. And then the poor devil wanders from one thing to another—the gold standard, free silver, the single tax, and a number of other things that do not concern him at all. At last he is completely worsted by the logic of Socialism, and becomes convinced that the Socialist Labor Party is the only party of the working class.

This leaflet is an excellent one for every day in the year.

### Was will der Socialismus?

(What Is Socialism?)

On one side of this leaflet is printed the platform of the Socialist Labor Party, while on the other side appear instructive comments on the platform. The existence of the class struggle is made axiomatic, and the appeal for solidarity at the ballot box is very effective. There is also an instructive page on "Die ersten Schritte zum Sozialismus"—"First Steps to Socialism."

## LEAFLETS IN FRENCH.

### Que Veulent Les Socialistes?

(What Is Socialism?)

One one side of this leaflet appears the platform of the Socialist Labor Party, while on the other side appear instructive comments on the platform. The existence of the class struggle is made axiomatic, and the appeal for solidarity at the ballot box is very effective. There is also an instructive page, entitled, "Premier Pas Vers le Socialisme"—"First Steps to Socialisme."

### Capitalisme et Socialisme.

(Capitalism and Socialism.)

"Capitalisme et Socialisme" consists of an address delivered by Lucien Sanial before the French branch of Section New York. The development of capitalism is traced historically and economically. The effect of competition and concentration is graphically portrayed. The condition of the working class is depicted in language that is full of French "spirit," and the conditions of life under the Socialist Republic are given in a way that can but attract.

## New York Labor News Co.,

2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York City.

## OFFICIAL.

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

**NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS**—Thomas Curran, Secretary, Room 13, 557 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.

**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA**—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY**—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

### CALIFORNIA

IN MEMORIAM.

SAN PEDRO, Cal., Aug. 28, 1900—On August 26th, 1900, Daniel Krestensen, aged forty years, a member of Branch San Pedro, Section Los Angeles County, Socialist Labor Party, passed away after a long suffering illness.

He was one of the oldest members of Branch San Pedro and took an active part in the work of the organization up to the time he became confined to his bed with illness, and he had the love and esteem of all members of the organization as well as all people outside of it with whom he came in contact.

At a special meeting of Branch San Pedro, Section Los Angeles County, Socialist Labor Party, held Sunday evening August 26, 1900, the following resolutions of respect to our late comrade were adopted:

WHEREAS, Branch San Pedro, Section Los Angeles County, Socialist Labor Party, in the death of Daniel Krestensen has lost a faithful comrade and,

WHEREAS, Comrade Krestensen was a victim of the present brutal system of wage-slavery which ruined his health and sent him to an early grave; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we keenly feel the loss of our comrade and protest against and condemn the present industrial system, with its idleness, luxury and enjoyment for the capitalists and slavery, misery, sickness and an early grave for the workers;

RESOLVED, That in the death of Daniel Krestensen Branch San Pedro, Section Los Angeles County, Socialist Labor Party, has lost a comrade firm in his convictions unswerving in his devotion to the principles of our party, ever ready to help our cause forward and extend a helping hand to his fellow comrades.

RESOLVED, That we spread upon the minutes of these resolutions as a tribute of respect to our late comrade.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow of our late comrade, and also be published in the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party, THE PEOPLE.

### CONNECTICUT.

SECTION NEW BRITAIN.—Section New Britain will hold a series of lecture and discussion meetings at Socialist Hall (Herald Building), Church street, on Sunday at 3 p. m., beginning September 9. The public is invited, and especially all readers of the PEOPLE should make it a point to come themselves and bring all their friends along, as we will have a speakers each Sunday. After the speaker has finished there will be discussions on interesting subjects.

JOHN D. CARLSON,
Organizer.

### NEW JERSEY.

STATE COMMITTEE.

The newly-elected State Committee of New Jersey, composed of the following members of Section Essex County: Daniel J. Duggan, John Mattick, Morris Hoffman, Andrew P. Wittel, Harry Carless, Louis Cohen and Frank W. Wilson held its first meeting at 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, Saturday, August 25. All members were present. The following officers were elected to serve until the next State convention: Recording and corresponding secretary, Harry Carless, 275 Fairmount avenue, Newark; financial secretary, Andrew P. Wittel, 60 Peshine avenue, Newark; treasurer, Louis Cohen, 10 Everett street, East Orange. All communications relating to agitation and organization must be sent to the corresponding secretary. All monies for dues stamps, collections on campaign lists, etc., must be forwarded to the financial secretary. Members are urged to make special effort to collect funds, as the State Committee is desirous of carrying on a vigorous agitation during this campaign. Comrade Malloney will tour the State in the near future, and all sections should inform the undersigned at once as to the number of meetings that they can arrange in their respective counties. As per resolution adopted at last State convention all section organizers are expected to submit monthly reports to the State Committee.

By order of the State Committee,
H. CARLESS, Secretary.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 28.—The Socialist Labor Party Convention of Union County was held August 25, at Turn Hall, 725 High street, Elizabeth. F. May in chair, H. Gunn secretary. Convention was well attended by both Elizabeth and Plainfield comrades. Nominee for candidate for congress Arthur Scott, Plainfield; for assemblymen, three comrades, H. Hoch, Elizabeth, G. Peterson, Plainfield, and A. Samer, Elizabeth; for coroner, A. Koerner, Elizabeth, was nominated. Comrade C. Daimen being unable to serve as elector-at-large, F. May was duly appointed in his place.

H. GUNN, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, The Socialist Labor Party of the United States is the only defender of the rights of the working class, the only party that will abolish the capitalist system of misery, starvation and wage slavery; and

Whereas, The Socialist Labor Party wisely builds upon the rockbed of science, the class struggle with its uncompromising, clear cut, revolutionary policy, and will strike the blow for the final emancipation of the working class, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Socialists of Union county heartily endorse the action of the Tenth National Convention, and also the national ticket, with our standard bearers Joseph F. Malloney and Valentine Remmel: that we further endorse the straightforward course of our Party organ, the DAILY PEOPLE, and advise all workingmen to read the same: and be it

Resolved, That we call upon every wage worker to enlist in the ranks of the fighting S. L. P. and on next election let the Hammer fall hard upon all enemies and traitors to the working class.

### NEW YORK.

CONGRESSIONAL AND COUNTY CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Aug. 27.—At the congressional and county convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Albany the following Resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, At the last national convention of our Party, the Socialist Labor Party reaffirmed its declaration that only through an uncompromising revolutionary, class conscious political party can the working class of the world emancipate themselves from wage slavery;

Whereas, The Party, in that convention, reiterated its former declaration in favor of changing the present social system from the individual ownership of the means of production, to the collective ownership of the same, and

Whereas, The Party has determined to fight in the trades unions for the recognition of the principle of the class struggle, and endorsed the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance as the federation of unions which is based on that principle; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our satisfaction at the advanced position taken by our Party in the trade union movement, and that we stand firmly on the principles laid down in our national platform, and call upon the working class to advance the interest of their class by affiliating with, and supporting at the polls, The Socialist Labor Party.

The following ticket was nominated:

For Member of Congress.
GEORGE H. STEVENSON.
For State Senator
WILLIAM MURDOCK.
For Sheriff
RICHARD G. COON.
For Coroners
M. HIRSCHFELD.
JOSEPH RUTER.
For Members of Assembly.
1st Dist.
GEORGE F. KANZELMAN.
2d Dist.
GEORGE DU BOIS.
3d Dist.
W. H. McCULLOCH
4th Dist.
J. P. DORNEY.

GEO. H. STEVENSON,
Sec. of Convention.
255 First St., Albany, N. Y.

## MALLONEY IN BUFFALO.

Joseph F. Malloney, of Massachusetts, will speak in Buffalo on the following dates:

Saturday, September, 8, 8 p. m., in Miller's Harmonia Hall, 264 Genessee street near Michigan. Doors open at 7.30.

Sunday, September, 9, 3 p. m., at the DAILY PEOPLE picnic in Bellevue Park; admission free, (see ad.)

Sunday, September 9, 8 p. m., at the open air meeting, Main street corner Terrace, near Liberty Pole.

Cards and bills advertising these meetings can be obtained at Comrade Reinstein's house, 521 Broadway.

### DONATIONS TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged | $1,068.45 |
| Buffalo, N. Y.: Hassfurthed, 50c.; Cobado, 25c.; Greenberg, 50c.; Starzyk, 25c.; Farber, 50c. | 3.25 |
| Jacksonville, Ill.: G. Renner, 50c.; E. Renner, $1; Hoffman, 50c.; Martis, $1; Heimlich, 50c.; Section Jacksonville, $1. | 4.50 |
| Milwaukee, Wis.: Collected from members | 2.00 |
| Duluth, Minn.: Kriz, 50c.; Anderson, 50c.; Helstrum, 50c.; Johnson, 50c.; L. Dworschak, 50c.; J. Dworschak, 50c.; Opperman, 50c.; Thiel, 50c.; McAuley, $1 | 5.00 |
| Philadelphia: Fish, $1; Katz, $1.50; Mullen, 50c.; Hall, 50c.; Seidel, 50c.; collected at picnic of Metal Workers L. A. 78, $2.30 | 6.30 |
| Chicago, Ill.: Damm, $1; Okerlund, 50c.; J. Anderson, 50c.; Hallgren, 50c.; C. E. Anderson, 50c. | 3.00 |
| New Haven, Conn.: Serrer, 50c.; Marek, 50c.; Sobey, 50c.; Werle, 50c.; Areta, 50c.; Pfirman, 50c.; Feldman and Kienzy, 50c.; Maher, 50c.; Sullivan, 50c.; Stodel, 50c. | 5.00 |
| Peoria, Ill.: contributed by Section, $2 | 2.00 |
| Cleveland, O.: Brown, 25c.; Alzuhn, 50c.; Eiben, 10c.; Goerke, 50c.; Howell, 50c.; Kruse, 75c.; Koeppel, 50c.; Dr. Koller, $1; Heidenreich, 25c.; Zillmer, 50c. | 4.85 |
| Baltimore, Md.: Stevens, $1; Hartman, 75c.; Heine, 25c.; Becker, 50c. | 2.50 |
| Schenectady, N. Y.: E. L. Lake, 50c.; E. F. Lake, 50c.; Wemberger, 50c.; Prince, 20c.; Nuessle, 20c.; Zipser, 10c.; Eisenbach, 25c.; Gebner, 15c.; Dedrick, 10c.; Hoehn, Walter, Stein, Gebner, Heider, 10c. each, 50c.; Burmeister, 25c.; Michaels, 25c. | 3.50 |
| San Antonio, Tex.: Bowers, 25c.; Federolff, 25c.; Pollard, 50c.; Leitner, 50c. | 1.50 |
| Tacoma, Wash., A. Spencer, 50c. | 50 |
| Buffalo, N. Y.: Kangaroo, $1; Cobado, 25c.; Starzyk, $1; A. Reinstein, 50c.; B. Reinstein, 50c.; Jezewski, 25c.; Hassfurther, 50c. | [illegible] |
| Hudson County, N. J.: Gollerstepper, 50c.; Schoeps, 10c.; Fricke, 10c.; Tummel, 10c.; Lindvall, 25c.; Dietrich, 5c.; Becker, 10c.; Biome, 25c.; Betsch 10c. | 1.50 |
| New York: Prog. Litho Alliance No. [illegible] | 4.50 |
| Thirteenth A. D.: Haller, $1; Donohue, $1; G. Luck, $1; P. P. Luck, $1; H. Grunwald, 50c.; Oest, 50c. | 5.50 |
| Sixteenth A. D.: Wohl, 25c.; Frey, 50c.; M. Kleinberger, $1; J. Kleinberger, 25c.; Brandstaedter, 50c.; Stark, 25c.; Feldman, 50c.; Bordach, 25c.; Lederman, 50c.; a friend, 25c.; Zimmerman, 50c.; Chess, 90c. | 5.65 |
| 18th A. D., per Owen Diamond, | 6.00 |
| 20th A. D., S. Winawer, $2 | 2.00 |
| 19th and 20th A. D., Mittleberg, 50c.; Mabland, 50c.; Brandes, 50c.; Ortleib, 50c.; Bahnsen, 50c.; Eller, 50c.; Eller, 50c.; Franck, 50c.; Rasmussen, 50c.; Petersen, 50c.; Donai, 50c.; J. W. G., 50c.; F. B. Widmayer, 50c.; W. F. Widmayer, 50c.; Weiman, 50c. | 7.00 |
| 26th A. D., Britk, 50c.; Cook, $1; Friedman, 25c.; Klein, $1 | 2.75 |
| 30 A. D., Samuels, 50c.; Gillhaus $1; Heyman, 50c.; Moren, 50c. Barthel, 50c. | 3.00 |
| 32d and 33d A. D., Fulling | 2.00 |
| 34th and 35th A. D., Gajewski, 50c.; Kantor, $1; Hermansen, 50c.; Johansen, 50c.; Crawford 50c.; Kinneally, 50c.; Wright, 25c.; Hodes, 25c.; Gannoy, 25c. | 4.25 |
| Brooklyn, 7th A. D., Murphy, $1; Walsh, $1; Vollmers, 50c.; Oehlecker, 50c. | 3.00 |
| 12th A. D., Leise, 50c.; Mummery, 50c.; Petrillo, 50c. | 1.50 |
| 16th and 18th A. D., Brown, $1; Harkow, $2; Haerer, 50c.; Munson, 50c.; Sorensen, 50c. | 4.50 |
| Brooklyn, 19th A. D.: Per W. Nessler, $2 | 2.00 |
| 20th A. D.: Veltung, 50c.; Reuter, $1; Zoeller, 50c.; E. & J. Mueller, $1; Stegeman, $1; Cash, 50c. | 4.50 |
| Hudson Co., N. J.: Branch Hoboken, Mende, 50c.; Diedrich, 25c.; Glunz, 25c.; Schroeder, 25c.; Eck, 10c.; Julisher, 10c.; Romme, 10c.; Schmid, 5c. | 1.60 |
| Total | $1,177.60 |

HENRY KUHN,
National Secretary.

### DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously Acknowledged | $14,153.51 |
| Received from Section, Neb. | 24.00 |
| Received from Section Hudson County, N. J., on account of May Festival | 6.00 |
| Received from Minor Fund from Lewis Hoeckel, Johnstown, N. Y., 50 c.; Harry Jones, Shawnee, Ohio, 60 c. | 1.10 |
| Total | $14,184.61 |

Note—By an error in addition the total for the General Daily People Fund was given as $14,154.01; it should have been $14,153.51, the figures given in this issue.

HENRY KUHN,
Financial Secretary-Treasurer.

# SOCIALIST BOOKS

In proportion as the Socialist Labor Party grows and the interest in the Socialist Republic increases, there is an ever increasing demand for Socialist books.

The taint of death is already on the Capitalist System of Production, but in order to steer through the existing chaos the Working Class must be equipped with the best information acquirable and the best mental training obtainable. To aid in this needed information and mental training, the Socialist Labor Party has published the following books, all of which are recommended to those desiring accurate information as to what Socialism is and what it seeks to accomplish.

The contents of many of these books will be found in advertisements in other columns of the PEOPLE.

## Elementary Books on Socialism.

It is one thing to get a man interested in Socialism; it is quite another thing to start him on the road to the Socialist Republic. These three books will do it. One leads up to the other.

WHAT MEANS THIS STRIKE? By Daniel DeLeon. 5 cents.

"What means this Strike?" is an address delivered before the striking textile workers of New Bedford, Mass. It is the best thing extant with which to begin the study of Socialism. The whole range of capitalist production is examined and analyzed in the light of Socialist Science.

REFORM OR REVOLUTION? By Daniel DeLeon. 5 cents.

An address delivered at Boston under the auspices of the People's Union. The keynote of the address is to show the difference between Reform and Revolution, and to demonstrate that the working class can get nothing out of reforms.

SOCIALISM. By W. S. McClure. 5 cents.

A comprehensive exposition of capitalist society, its contradictions, its brutality and its approaching demolition. The author scientifically demonstrates the inevitableness of Socialism. This book will silence those who admit the desirability but deny the posibility of the Socialist Republic.

## Intermediate Books on Socialism.

When a workingman once gets started in Socialist literature, he develops an insatiable appetite for the Revolutionary Literature of Socialism. The following four books are especially effective as followers for "What Means This Strike?" "Reform or Revolution," and McClure's "Socialism."

THE CAPITALIST CLASS. By Karl Kautsky. Adapted to America. 5 cents.

A clear cut discussion of capitalism as it affects the working class. The book is an admirable antidote for the "political economy" of the average college professor. The chapters on "Ground Rent" and "Taxation" are valuable to the Single Tax fallacy. This book is now being republished in the People Library.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York.

# MASSACHUSETTS

### Socialist Labor Party Holds Its State Convention.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 4.—The Socialist Labor Party held its state convention at Paine Memorial Hall to-day. One hundred ant ten delegates were present, representing thirteen cities and seven towns.

The following session was taken up with appointment of Committees and listening to reports. The delegates from Haverhill reported that the Democrats who had been masquerading as Socialists there for the past two years were near the end of their tether, and that the city under their sway was, if anything, worse than before. Want and misery were more apparent than in any other town in the state, and corruption stalked in the city offices.

The work done by the Socialist Labor Party in attacking the tricksters who had stolen the name Socialist and used it for bunco purposes, was having its effect. The prophecy was made that at the election this fall the Socialist Labor Party would write the epitaph over the grave of the Haverhill fakirs.

Secretary Jeremiah O'Fihelly made a report for the State Committee, that was received with cheers, showing the party to be in good condition and able to cope with any foe.

The platform adopted by the National Committee was endorsed, and Malloney and Remmel, the candidates for President and Vice-President, were enthusiastically endorsed.

The following ticket was nominated: Governor, Michael T. Berry, of Haverhill; Lieutenant Governor, Morris E. Ruther, of Holyoke; Secretary of Commonwealth, Alfred E. Jones, of Everett; Treasurer and Receiver General, F. A. Nagler, of Springfield; Attorney General, Frank McDonald, of Stoneham; Auditor, F. A. Forstom, of Worcester.

Socialistische

# ARBEITER-ZEITUNG

Owned and Published by th Socialist Labor Party

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES

| | |
|---|---|
| One year | $1.00 |
| Six months | 50 |
| Three months | 25 |

BUSINESS OFFICE, 239 St. Clair street, Cleveland, O., where all money transmittances and business communications are to be directed.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed *Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung*, 239 St. Clair street, Cleveland, Ohio. Communications may be written in English and will be translated by the Editor.

Comrades, do your best to introduce it among your German friends and acquaintances.

Every Workingman Should Have a Portrait of

# Karl Marx

the man who made Socialism a Science, and who first marshaled the forces of the Working Class for the overthrow of Capitalism. We have recently published a beautiful

### LITHOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT

IN BLACK AND TINT

of the great teacher of Modern Socialism. This portrait is the work of one of the foremost lithographic artists in New York (a member of Local Alliance No. 170, S. T. & L. A.), who contributed his work gratis for the benefit of the Party, thus enabling us to sell the portrait at the low price of

THIRTY CENTS.

Five to ten copies, 20 cents each.
Over ten copies, 15 cents each.

New York Labor News Company,
2 to 6 New Reade St., New York.

# Photograph of the Delegates to the Convention.

The Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party was held at New York city, June 2—8, 1900.

The absolute harmony that prevailed, the class-conscious resolutions that were adopted, the endorsement of the S. T. & L. A. by a unanimous vote—these actions and many others of an equally advanced character make the convention historic.

The delegates were a robust lot of fakir-hating kangaroo-killers standing on the firing line of the Social Revolution, and, responsive to many requests, it was decided to photograph the convention.

The photograph is interesting. In the foreground appears the beautiful red flag presented to the Socialist Labor Party of the United States by the Party Ouvrier Francais, the lettering on the flag being plainly visible. Directly behind the flag stands Joseph F. Malloney, the candidate of the S. L. P. for the Presidency. On one side of Malloney stands the editor of the People, and on the other side National Secretary Kuhn, holding on his arm the mallet wrested from the hands of the kangaroos on July 10th, and since then held as an historic trophy of the Socialist Labor Party and used as a gavel at the convention. Directly in front of the flag sits Sanial, the author of the Socialist Almanac, while to the right and the left are grouped the other delegates to the number of 83.

*The size of the photograph is 14 by 17 inches.*

PRICE, $1.10.

Owing to their large size these photographs can be shipped more safely in quantities. Sections are therefore requested to order as many as possible at one time.

Four years ago the supply of photographs of the Ninth National Convention was exhausted a short time after the convention adjourned. The supply for the present convention may be run out pretty quickly.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,
2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York

## Authorized Agents for The Weekly People.

AKRON, OHIO:
W. Garrity, 194 Upson street.
ALLENTOWN, PA.
P. Herriger, 520 North Penn street.
BALTIMORE, MD.
Robert W. Stevens, 632 Columbia ave.
BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
Alfred T. Hibbert, 18 Grace street.
BOSTON, MASS.:
C. Croasdell, 1597 Washington street.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
J. C. Custer, 422 Main street.
BUENA VISTA, PA.
W. H. Thomas.
BUFFALO, N. Y.:
B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway.
CANTON, OHIO:
Wm. S. Poorman, 1221 E. North street.
CATSKILL, N. Y.
E. Elmer Cerren.
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.:
John P. Curran, 525 Dexter street.
CHICAGO, ILL.:
H. Sale, 1104 Twelfth street, 2d floor.
CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.:
John J. Kelly, 62 Grattan street.
CINCINNATI, OHIO:
Theo. Kaucher, 1107 Elm street.
CLEVELAND, OHIO:
P. C. Christiansen, 90½ Professor street.
Fritz Feldner, 31 Carl street.
CLINTON, IOWA:
E. C. Matson, 102 Howes street.
COLLINSVILLE, ILL.:
Jos. T. Brecka.
DAYTON, OHIO:
Henry J. Kastner, 112 Bainbridge street.
DETROIT, MICH.:
P. Friesema, Jr., 1011 Hancock avenue, East.
DENVER, COLO.
E. O. Cochran, 730 West Second avenue.
DULUTH, MINN.
Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue.
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Louis Cohen, 61 Norman street.
ELIZABETH, N. J.:
G. T. Petersen, 222 3rd street.
ERIE, PA.:
Fred. Uhlmann, 656 W. 19th street.
EVERETT, MASS.
M. J. King, 197 Ferry street.
FALL RIVER, MASS.:
H. Ormerod, 39 Beacon street.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.:
F. B. Stone, 81 No. Main street.
GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.
J. F. Sloan.
HARTFORD, CONN.:
Fred. Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor.
HAVERHILL, MASS.:
Ernest C. Peabody, 25 Lincoln street, Hartford District.
HOMESTEAD, PA.
Thomas Lawry, 701 Amity street.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.:
J. T. L. Remley, 2453 Station street.
JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.
Lewis Hoeckel, 426 No. Perry street.
JACKSONVILLE, ILL.:
J. De Castro, 741 W. Railroad street.
LAWRENCE, MASS.:
John Howard, S. L. P. Headquarters, Central Building.
LEADVILLE, COLO.:
M. E. White.
LINCOLN, NEB.:
Emil Ittig, Room 8, Sheldon Block.
LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.:
J. Luxenburg, 73 Monson street.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Louis Rentelmann, 205½ South Main street, Room 7.
LOUISVILLE, KY.:
Thos. Sweeney, 1460 High street.
LOWELL, MASS.:
Robert Owen, 244 West Manchester street.
LYNN, MASS.:
J. F. Coyle, 390 Washington street.
McKEESPORT, PA.:
John Hobbs, 526 White street.
MALDEN, MASS.:
Philip Rowland, 123 Malden street.
MILFORD, CONN.
Andrew Healy, P. O. Box 665.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.:
Rochus Babnick, 932 Sixth street.
Robert Schroeder, 460 Greenfield Avenue.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
W. B. Hammond, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue S.
MONTREAL, CAN.
J. M. Couture, 793 Mount Royal avenue.
NEWARK, N. J.:
H. Carless, A. P. Wittel, } 78 Springfield avenue.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.:
Roger W. Egan, 200 E. Main street.
NEWBURGH, N. Y.:
M. Steel, 126 Broadway.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Chas. Sobey, 143 Ferry street.
NEW LONDON, CONN.:
Adam Marx, 12 Union street, Box 412.
NEW WHATCOM, WASH.
Wm. McCormick.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.:
Leon Lacoste, 2611 Carondelet Walk street.
OAKLAND, CAL.
H. J. Schade, 718 Fifth street.
PASCOAG, R. I.
Gus Marsin, Box 325.
PATERSON, N. J.:
Richard Berdan, 94 Clinton street.
John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion avenue.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.:
Austin Boudreau, 40 Lucas street.
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.:
Chas. Zolot, 1511½ Main street.
PEORIA, ILL.:
Carl Kirk, 127 Ann street.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.:
Max Keller, 1016 Hope street.
Sam. Clark, 1304 Germantown avenue.
PITTSBURG, KAS.:
Chas. Helsing, Box 180.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Wm. I. Marshall, 406 Rider avenue, Allegheny, Pa.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.:
Lawrence Lee, Box 206, Olneyville, R. I.
PUEBLO, COLO.:
Nixon Elliott, 1025 Berkley avenue.
READING, PA.
Silas Hinkel, 1167 Cotton street.
REDCLIFF, COLO.:
P. J. Ryan.
REVERE, MASS.
O. Sullivan, 21 Payson street.
RENSSELAER, N. Y.:
Henry Stasius, N Columbia street.
RICHMOND, VA.
J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings st.
RIVERSIDE, CAL.:
A. F. Seward, 355 E. 12th street.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.:
C. Luedecke, 326 St. Josephs avenue.
ROCKVILLE, CONN.
Chas. Gaus, 2 Vernon avenue
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
E. W. Carpenter, 51 3d street
F. W. Low, 908 Larkin St.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.:
E. W. Carpenter, 51 3rd street.
Joseph H. Alfonso, 1021 Sutter street.
SAN JOSE, CAL.:
SAN PERDO, CAL.
Christian Petersen.
Fred. Haman, 22 North 1st street.
ST. LOUIS, MO.:
Henry J. Poelling, 2140 College avenue.
SALEM, MASS.:
John White, 3 Dodge street, Ct.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH:
Geo. F. Petersen, 54 So. West Temple street.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.:
P. Jepsen, 12 South Ferry street.
SCRANTON, PA.:
Wm. Watkins, 9 N. Bromley avenue.
SEATTLE, WASH.:
Walter Walker, 1514 First avenue.
SLOAN, N. Y.:
N. Van Kerkvoorde.
SOMERVILLE, MASS.:
Jacob Loven, Somerville avenue.
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.:
Louis Hain, 20 Burbank street.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street.
STOCKTON, CAL.
J. B. Ferguson, 442 East Market street.
SUTERSVILLE, PA.
Cyril Sistek.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Edw. R. Markley, Socialist Headquarters, Room 14, Myers Block.
TAUNTON, MASS.
Max Boewe, 72 Wittenton street.
TACOMA, WASH.
C. Larsen, 3909 Warner street.
TROY, N. Y.:
F. E. Passonno, 1004 Jacob street.
UNION HILL, N. J.:
Otto Becker, 348 Broadway.
UTICA, N. Y.
John Rapp, 23 Niagara avenue.
VANCOUVER, B. C.
C. H. King, P. O.
WATERBURY, CONN.
John Neubert, 39 Charles street.
WEST HAVEN, CONN.
Charles W. Peckham, Box 373.
WILKINSBURG, PA.:
Jas. A. McConnell.
WOBURN, MASS.
Jos. V. Schugel, 407 Main street.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.:
Frank L. Fogarty, 265 Front street.
WORCESTER, MASS.:
John Youngjohns, 128 So. Bridge street.

# Trades' & Societies' Directory.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., MEETINGS at Headquarters, No 431 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa. Free Lectures every Sunday, 3 p. m. Speakers' Club every Wednesday, 8 p. m. State Committee, every 1st and 3d Sunday, 9 a. m. Section Pittsburg Central Committee, every 1st and 3d Sunday, 7.30 p. m. Pittsburg District Alliance, No. 15, S. T. & L. A., meets 2d Sunday of every month, 11 a. m. Machinists Local, No. 190, S. T. & L. A. meets every 2d and 4th Saturday, 8 p. m. Mixed Local, No. 191, meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 14 Ley street, Allegheny, Pa. 13th Ward Branch of Allegheny, meets every 2d and 4th Sunday, 3 p. m., at 14 Ley street, Allegheny, Pa.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUARTERS of 34th and 35th A.D.'s, 481 Willis ave. Business meeting every Friday evening. Free reading room and pool parlor open day and evening. Free lectures every Sunday evening. Subscriptions for this paper taken. 449

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every Monday evening, 8 p. m., at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from L. Abelson, Assistant Organizer, 17 First avenue; E. Siff, Financial Secretary, 362 Canal street; Julius Hammer, Recording Secretary, 304 Rivington street. 410

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard street. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges street.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S.L.P., meets 1st Sunday of month, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Essex Co. Socialist Club, 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Address communications to John Hossack, secretary 105 Princeton ave., Jersey City. 444

WAITERS ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 486

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room open 8 to 10 p.m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome

Section Hartford, S. L. P., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A., Local No. 307, meets 2d and 4th Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADquarters of Boston, No. 45 Elliot street, Rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room open every evening. Wage-workers welcome.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S.L.P. The County Committee representing the section meets every Sunday, 10 a.m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 485

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S.L.P. Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ So. Main st. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129½ W. First street, corner Spring. 435

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274 S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 8 p. m., at 235 E. 38th street, Secretary, K. Wallberg. 408

SECTION BUFFALO, S.L.P., BRANCH 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee st., near Michigan st., upst. Public lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism every Monday, 8 p. except 4th Monday of month, which is reserved for business meeting. Everybody welcome. Bring friends along 461

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p.m., S.L.P. headquarters, 853 Grand av. Westville Br. meets every 3d Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall Visitors welcome. 423

BOSTON SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY Headquarters, No. 45 Eliot St., rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room. Open every evening. Wage-workers welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S.L.P., Br. 1, meets 2d and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, *Arbetaren*. 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BRANCH 2, meets 1st and 3d Sunday of month, at 10 a.m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Tuesday evening, 8 p.m., at Club rooms, southwest corner 11th street and First avenue. Pool Parlor open every evening.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets every second Sunday of the month, 2.30 p. m., headquarters, 1304 Germantown Ave. BRANCH No. 1 meets every Tuesday evening same place.

# LEAFLETS FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

The Presidential campaign is approaching, and every workingman should utilize this opportunity to disseminate the scientific facts of Socialism.

There is no better way to do this than by using the leaflets published by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.

The following are especially appropriate:

### WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

This question is continually being asked, and the leaflet, "What Is Socialism?" has been prepared by the National Executive Committee as an answer to the question. The inside pages contain the platform of the Party, while the outside pages are devoted to instructive comments on the platform.

CONTENTS.

Platform of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States.
Demands for Immediate Improvement in the Condition of Labor.
1. "Government Ownership" a la the S. L. P.
2. "Municipal Ownership" a la the S. L. P.
3. The Money Question.
4. Inventions.
5. School Education.
6. Child Labor.
7. Imperative Mandate and the Referendum.
8. And fourteen other demands.
The Class Struggle:
The More We Produce, the Less We Get.
Why?
Because the Means of Production are owned by the Capitalist Class.
The Democratic-Republican Party.
The Socialist Labor Party.
First Steps to Socalitsm.

Julius Hammer,
PHARMACY
304-306 Rivington street.
Corner of Lewis, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE CALL, 1323 SPRING.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES,
New and Second Hand.
BILLIARD SUPPLIES.
PRICES LOW.
LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT.
F. Brunner & Son, 671-673 Communipaw Av.,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

R. AUERBACH,
The "ALLIANCE POWER PRINTER,"
126 Essex Street,
. . . New York.

I. Goldmann's Printing Office,
Cor. New Chambers & William Sts.,
works with Type Setting Machines
German and English.

YOU MIGHT AS WELL SMOKE
ECKSTEIN BROS.'
S. T. & L. A. CIGARS.
Made Better, Smoke Better, Taste Better, and Cost Less . . . .
Eckstein Bros.,
86 and 88 Avenue B, New York.
AGENTS WANTED.

C. PETERSEN,
Insurance,
ANY KIND, BEST COMPANIES.
2-6 New Reade St., Box 1576, MANHATTAN.
166 Fiftieth St., BROOKLYN.

Smoke the Van
The only standard 5c. Cigar bearing the label of the S. T. & L. A.—Mail orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed
C. S. VANDER PORTEN
1016 Dekalb Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y

## Directory

### Of Organizations Represented in Section New York, S. L. P.

General Committee meetings, 2d and 4th Saturday, 8 p. m., at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade St.

City Executive Committee meets 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m. at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade St.

Office of Section New York, at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade St.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT MEETINGS.

1st, 3d and 5th—2d and 4th Monday, 8 p. m., at 261 Hudson street.
2d—Every Monday 8 p. m., at Club rooms 235 East Broadway.
4th—2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., Excelsior Hall, 235 East Broadway.
6th and Tenth—2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 p. m., at Club Rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue.
8th—Every Wednesday, 8 p m., 26 Delancey street.
9th—1st and 3d Monday, 8 p. m., 349 Ninth avenue.
12th—Every Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 319 Stanton street.
13th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 441 West 39th street.
14th—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue.
15th and 17th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., Residence of B. O'Toole, 353 West 50th street.
16th—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 98 Avenue C.
18th—2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 281 Avenue B.
19th and 21st—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 2310 Broadway.
20th—1st and 3d Thursday, residence of M. Betz, 211 East 28th street.
23d—2d and 4th Monday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 312 West 143d street.
25th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., at 146 Fifth avenue
26th—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 414 East 71st street.
27th—1st and 3d Tuesday, 8 p. m., 738 Seventh avenue.
28th—Every 4th Wednesday, Club Rooms, 242 East 80th street.
30th—1st and 3rd Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 1706 First avenue.
32d and 33d—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 169 East 109th street.
34th and 35th—Every Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 481 Willis avenue.
Branch 8 (Bohemian)—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Room, 414 East 71st street.
Italian Branch—Last Sunday in month, 3 p. m., 335 East 106th street.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

2d—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., at Hall, Prospect and Jay streets.
4th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 383 Greene avenue.
5th—1st and 3rd Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 43 Ellery street.
6th—Every Monday, 8 p. m., at 185 Throop Avenue.
7th—1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., 1260 Third avenue.
10th—2d and 4th Thursday, 57 North Portland Avenue.
12th—1st and 3rd Friday, 8 p. m., 427 12th street.
13th and 14th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 535 Graham avenue.
15th—Every Friday, 8 p. m., at Residence H. Worth, 21 Cook street.
16th, 17th and 18th—2d and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., at 1,766 Fulton street.
19th—Every 1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., at 244 Bleeker street, corner of Knickerbocker avenue.
20th—First and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 244 Bleeker street, corner Knickerbocker avenue.
21st District, Branch 1—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at Scheillein's Hall, corner Vermont and Atlantic avenues.
21st District, Branch 2—Every Friday, 8 p. m., Washington Hall, 93 Thatford avenue.
7th District (Polish)—1st Wednesday in month, Kowalski's Hall, 657½ Third av.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time; it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.